"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,261. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PERSHING HURRIES TO TROOPERS NOW CLOSING ON VILLA

Motors 48 Miles to a Camp on Railroad Not Far from His Advance Column.

FINDS VILLISTA TOWN QUIET

Location of Our Cavalry Kept Secret, but Already Men May Be in Parral.

AVIATORS' WORK VALUABLE

Mexicans Offer the Use of Telephone and Telegraph—Columbus Raiders Captured.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

IN THE FIELD WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN MEXICO, April 9, (by Aeroplane and Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—General Pershing pushed forward forty-eight miles by automobile on Saturday and camped today outside of a squalid Mexican railroad town not far behind the advance cavalry. It is the first time headquarters have been near a railroad since the troops left Casas Grandes.

Aviators who flew from Chihuahua City on Friday are today continuing their flights, forming the only link between this new advance headquarters and the bases in rear.

Scouts say this town is full of Villistas, but the arrival of the troops has caused no outward excitement. This morning many Mexicans visited the camp selling sugar, socks, gay-colored underwear, towels, and tobacco. The troops are tired but well.

Mexicans Offer Use of Wires.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 9.—The Mexican military authorities have offered the American punitive expedition the use of Mexican telegraph and telephone lines, according to General Pershing's report to General Funston today. The offer was made to the aviators who landed in Chihuahua City last week.

General Pershing's report did not pass over the telegraph lines, however, but was transmitted via aeroplane and wireless routes to Columbus. The report was sent from some part of the field of operations, the locality of which was withheld here.

The drivers of the aeroplanes that visited Chihuahua City said they had been treated courteously by General Gutierrez, commanding officer there, after it was demonstrated that they had come on a friendly mission, although before that fact was determined by the alarmed public a few stones had been thrown at them and a shot or two fired. No one was injured.

General Pershing said some supplies had been purchased in Chihuahua and that there appeared no disposition on the part of those with stores to withhold their goods, but that the limited amount of supplies at Chihuahua at present made it almost impossible to get provisions.

Troops May Be at Parral.

The present position of the advanced columns was not made public, but it was known that cavalry columns under Colonels Brown and Dodd were driving south from Satevo with all speed. Officers here had no information that either force had gone so far as Parral, but they said the receipt of such information would be no surprise.

General Pershing himself is moving south along the trail to Satevo, so far as possible personally directing the pursuit of Villa, and the search of the mountains and plains adjacent to the trails being followed. Before leaving his headquarters on the San Geronimo Ranch, north of Guerrero, General Pershing said General Luis Herrera, the Carranza General whose defection was reported at one time, called on him, and that the two had discussed in a friendly manner the efforts being made by both Governments to run down the common enemy.

The excellent work done by the aeroplanes has been so marked that headquarters officials are anxiously waiting reinforcement of that arm of the service. Although it is now recognized that the machines being used are not of the type to give the best service, General Pershing's reports indicate that the five still in service are doing good work both in scouting and carrying dispatches. It has been due to them that General Pershing has been able to keep in communication at all with the fast moving cavalry detachments.

Reports at headquarters show that a few arrests have been made of those who took part in the raid on Columbus, N. M., a month ago today. General Pershing, who reported the arrests, did not indicate where the prisoners were captured or whether they were taken at Guerrero.

Want of Railroads Felt.

General Funston and his staff were keenly appreciative of the brilliant extension of operations in Mexico, but frank admission was made that without the use of the railroads, a material strengthening of the forces or the establishment of a new base and line of communication, the movement could proceed but a short distance further unless the advanced forces cut loose from their base. Hope that permission to use the railroad to Chihuahua yet

Continued on Page 3.

MAYOR WIELDS AXE TO CLEAR ROADWAY

Finds Fallen Tree in Autoists' Path and Buys Tools to Cut It Away.

Mayor Mitchel worked with axe and saw for half an hour yesterday clearing an obstruction from a road in the Westchester hills, where a heavy tree had fallen across the State Road during the storm on Saturday. The Mayor, accompanied by Mrs. Mitchel, Miss Lillian Milderberger, and Benjamin F. Welton, Chief of the Efficiency Staff in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts, were near the Connecticut State line, where they had motored to have luncheon at an old inn, when they found the road impassable.

"We might go back and take another road, but I don't like the idea of leaving a dangerous obstruction like that for some one's car to run into tonight," remarked the Mayor.

The trunk of the tree was twenty inches in diameter. The upper part and a dozen of its large branches spread across the road and blocked it on both sides. Not only would the tree wreck a car running into it in the dark, but would probably kill the occupants also, the Mayor concluded.

The car was turned and the party went a mile down the road, where the Mayor bought an axe and saw at a farmhouse. Returning, he removed his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and began to swing the axe. He had cut away half of the projecting limbs of the tree when an autoist drew up on the other side of the obstruction, facing the Mayor's party. Then behind that car came a farmer's wagon. The autoist, the farmer, and Welton assisted in removing the chopped portions while the Mayor worked away until nothing but the upper stem of the tree remained across the road.

"This may be a little out of your line of efficiency, but you may help to hold one end of the saw," suggested the Mayor to Welton, as they started to cut the body of the tree at the edge of the roadway. This done, the road was clear. The saw and axe were presented to the farmer, who complimented Mayor Mitchel on his skill as a woodchopper.

"Hurt your hands in the work?" queried the autoist when he learned the identity of the city official.

"Not even a blister," repiled the Mayor.

$12,000 BROOCH LOST BY E. M. GATTLE & CO.

Diamond Setter, Arrested, Says His Employer, Greenberg, Took It From Him.

Edward Walder, a diamond setter, was arrested last evening by his employer, Nathan Greenberg, a manufacturing jeweler of 630 Fifth Avenue, at Forty-second Street and Broadway, after a policeman had declined to make the arrest without a warrant. Policeman Van Hagen accompanied the jeweler and his prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where Greenberg said he had taken a $12,000 diamond brooch and gold chain to the home of Walder at 215 West Forty-second Street on Saturday to have alterations made by this morning.

Walder told the police that five minutes after the valuables were left with him Greenberg returned and took them away, saying he wanted to show the articles to some one. He did not return until last evening, Walder said, when he asked for them, and Walder told him he had taken them away himself.

Half an hour after the arrest, E. M. Gattle, member of the jewelry firm of E. M. Gattle & Co., at 630 Fifth Avenue, called at the police station and said he owned the brooch, which he had given to Greenberg to have altered.

Detectives Lowenthal, Cooper, and Fishel at the Second Branch Bureau, where Walder was taken, questioned Greenberg and others about the lost property, but were unable to get any trace of it.

PASSENGER STEAMER DISABLED OFF COAST

Brazilian Vessel Bound for New York Being Towed to Norfolk by United Fruit Liner.

NORFOLK, Va., April 9.—The Brazilian steamer Guajara, with passengers and freight, from Rio for New York, tonight was believed to be nearing Cape Henry in tow of the United Fruit steamer Sixaola, which went to her assistance early today off Cape Hatteras. The Guajara was reported to be badly disabled, but the cause was not given.

Only one meagre wireless message was received from the Sixaola today, and this reported that she had the Guajara in tow 301 miles south of Scotland Light, and expected to take off her passengers as soon as the sea moderated. The message, though it did not say definitely, indicated that the Guajara had been in collision with some vessel.

The coast guard cutter Onondaga, which had been cruising off the Virginia Capes, started for the crippled steamer early in the day. Wireless stations along the coast had not been able to establish communication with her late tonight. Neither were they able to get into touch again with the Guajara and her convoy.

From a private wireless message sent by one of the Sixaola's passengers it appears that the Guajara summoned help by the use of her steam whistle, signaling in the Morse code that she had fourteen feet of water in her hold. The Sixaola is said to have stood by the vessel during the greater part of the night with boats ready to take off her passengers if the need arose. A choppy sea was running, it was said, and the Guajara was at a standstill when the Sixaola came up.

The Guajara is a 1,500-ton vessel owned by the Compagnia Lloyd Brazileiro of Rio de Janeiro and sailed from New York on April 5. She is a slow vessel, and in the opinion of coastwise steamship captains yesterday she was probably overtaken by the Sixaola, which may have bumped into her in the storm.

ROOSEVELT GETS A TAFT RECRUIT

Robert C. Morris, Former Republican County Chairman, Declares for His Nomination.

CHOATE ADVOCATES ROOT

Both Agree in Eliminating Justice Hughes from the List of Possibilities.

A TALE ABOUT BARNES

Quoted as Saying He Would Accept Colonel, if Nominated—Emphatic Denial Follows.

Robert C. Morris, international lawyer, Vice President of the Union League Club, of which Elihu Root is President; three years Chairman of the Republican County Committee, former President of the Republican Club, and a supporter of Taft in 1912, has come out for Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of the Republican Party this year.

Mr. Morris, in a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, declared that the only issues of the forthcoming campaign will be America's foreign policy and the true meaning of the words "Americanism" and "patriotism." He declared that of the two candidates to be considered seriously, Justice Hughes, while an ideal leader in a campaign to be waged on domestic issues, had been unable to announce his position on the burning questions that had arisen since the war.

Theodore Roosevelt, he said, had made his position clear, and was the logical candidate of the Republican Party.

Discusses the Issues First.

Mr. Morris's statement says:

It is useless to discuss the question of who the Republican candidate for the Presidency will be without first considering the more important one, What will the issue be? What question will the American people have to pass upon next November? Obviously the issues that have served the party so well in previous campaigns will avail it little now.

Several years ago a famous politician said that he was sure "there was another Republican President in the tariff." But the tariff is not occupying the national consciousness at the present time. The ideas that so filled our minds four years ago—the trusts, railroad regulation, workmen's compensation, direct primaries, "social justice"—sound today like ancient history. The events of the last two years have swept them all out of our minds.

For the first time since we became a nation, foreign policy, the position which the United States is to occupy in the new world which is now forming, the true meaning to be attached to the hackneyed word "Americanism," the inner significance of the still more hackneyed word "patriotism"—these are the ideas that will figure in the approaching campaign.

The most fervid admirer of President Wilson must admit that the present position of the United States is unsatisfactory. Perhaps the President is not to blame; for the sake of the argument and the susceptibilities of my Democratic friends, I will grant that he is not. But one thing is plain: the picture the American people now present is one unworthy of their past, humiliating for their present and unreassuring for their future. Let us not worry so much concerning what foreigners think and say about us. Let us rather recognize the fact that we can ourselves easily discern without foreign assistance—that is, that we are unable to assert our ordinary rights as a sovereign nation.

Not a First-class Power.

We have fancied that we were a great, powerful and independent sovereignty; we now find that this is not the case. An independent nation is one that can make other nations, even the most powerful, respect its rights. We have demonstrated that we cannot do this. Is it necessary for me to rehearse again the long bill of particulars which prove my statement?

The nations of the world may be divided into two classes. These are the few great sovereignties that maintain, in all their strength and against all odds, the complete attributes of independent powers. England, Germany, and France belong to this group. There are others that while ostensibly independent really exist by the sufferance of the others, and whose sovereign rights are observed or disregarded as the interests or convenience of the first group demand. Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are examples of this second class.

Judging from the events of the last two years the United States belongs to the same group as that which includes Denmark and Norway. England interferes with our commerce precisely as she interferes with the commerce of Holland and Denmark; Germany drowns our citizens with as little compunction as she drowns those of the Scandinavian nations.

This is a shocking discovery. Are the American people content with this position in the family of nations? Is this what it means to be an American? Is this the heritage which we are to pass on to our children?

It is in connection with this question that our military and naval defenses assume such great importance. We must sadly admit that the present world outlook is a materialistic one. The rights of Denmark and Holland are ignored for one reason only; they are not strong enough to help themselves. The rights of Americans are ignored for precisely the same reason.

But there is one great difference. These little nations have no choice in the matter. They must submit to injustice or lose their national identity. Their resources and their population are so small that they can never be anything but tolerated sovereignties. Not so with us. We have the means of lifting ourselves out of our present position as a second-rate power into a nation of the first class. We have immeasurable national resources, untold wealth, and a population probably the most energetic and enterprising in the world. The need is not only for a better army and navy, although that need is pressing; it is for a general reawakening of all the dormant qualities that make us great. In a word, the need is for patriotic American-

Continued on Page 4.

Germans Torpedo 3 More Merchant Ships; Liebknecht Denies Change in U-Boat Policy

LONDON, April 9.—Lloyd's announces that the British steamer Avon of 670 tons has been sunk.

Lloyd's has received a report that the British steamer Adamton of 2,304 tons has been sunk.

The Danish steamer Asger Ryg has been sighted to the south of the Isle of Wight in a badly damaged condition. It is supposed that she has been torpedoed. She is a steamer of 1,101 tons, built in 1902, and owned in Copenhagen.

MALTA, April 9, (via London.)—One engineer and eight lascars of the crew of the steamship Chantala were killed when the vessel was sunk by a submarine. Ninety-two survivors were rescued and landed here. They declare they had no warning of the impending attack.

The sinking of the Chantala, a vessel of 4,949 tons gross, which sailed from London on March 10 for Calcutta, was reported yesterday in a dispatch received by Lloyd's at London.

LONDON, April 9.—A fuller account received from Berlin of the attempt of Dr. Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, to discuss the submarine question in the Reichstag on Friday shows, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, that, although he was frequently interrupted by the Vice President and finally prevented from proceeding by a vote of the members, he succeeded in bringing out some of his points.

"Admiral Capelle (the new head of the German Admiralty) entered office," Dr. Liebknecht is quoted as saying, "under circumstances which made it appear as if with him a new régime had been inaugurated in the naval administration, and which seemed to indicate a milder form of warfare and a greater inclination of the Government toward peace. It was made to appear as if Admiral Capelle did not wish reckless submarine warfare, as did Admiral von Tirpitz. As a matter of fact, such a difference never existed, as was shown by yesterday's debate. Admiral Capelle got into office on a question of war policy which apparently was decided against Admiral von Tirpitz."

OLD HUNT MANSION DESTROYED BY FIRE

Firemen Waist Deep in Mud Fight to Save Historic Landmark.

STRETCH HOSE 3,000 FEET

Bucket Brigade Failed to Quench Flames — Building was Erected in 1688.

One of New York City's most venerable structures, known to some of the oldest inhabitants of the Bronx as the first Tiffany Mansion, but which real estate men said was the old Hunt Mansion, was destroyed by fire in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx last evening.

Firemen struggled through mud and mire reaching their knees to reach the blaze which ate up the historic dwelling as if it were tinder. More than 3,000 feet of hose were stretched from the East River to the property, but the firemen could do little more than to prevent the flying sparks from setting fire to structures a considerable distance to the west. At one point the fire fighters were forced to drag the hose across a dyke in which the mud was waist deep.

Boys who were alleged to have made two previous attempts to burn down the building, unoccupied since last March, were alleged to have started the blaze. Charles F. Knapp, the caretaker of the property, formed a bucket brigade before the Fire Department reached the scene, but the water could not save the ancient boards. He said later that the only articles of value that had been lost were three mantels that dated back to revolutionary days.

Built About 1688.

The Hunt Mansion was near the East River and some distance from the Hunts Point Road in the tract bought by the Bronx Terminal Company for a freight terminal.

Historians differ upon the year the old Hunt Mansion was built by Thomas Hunt, but the date is generally given as 1688. At least records have been found showing that the old house was in existence in 1698. In that year Thomas Hunt, in conveying what was then known as the "Planting Neck" property to his son, mentioned his new dwelling and an orchard of three acres. The same house and orchard are mentioned in another deed in 1718.

Many stories were told about the old mansion, its curious tower, and the old stone wall forming its west side. It was said that when Thomas Hunt and his wife, Elizabeth, who were the ancestors of the Leggett, Fox, and Tiffany families, decided to build a house near the Sound taxes on lumber and building materials had been made so high by the British Government that Thomas declared he would build the house of stone.

Hardly had the west wall been completed before the onerous tax on lumber was removed, and Thomas decided to build the house of material that made it such easy food for last night's fire. Its girders and rafters were hewn from solid oak, and its laths were cut from ash. In its chimney the masons used bricks brought over as ballast by Dutch sailing vessels. The open fire place began to crumble away many years ago, and its last occupant no longer used it, or the Dutch oven, and brought in stoves.

Fortified Against Indians.

From the living room where the old fireplace was built a narrow winding staircase ascended to the tower so built that defenders of the house who were shooting at Indians from that vantage point could knock off invaders one by one if an entrance to the lower part of the house was forced. When this old house became an architectural and historical relic visitors often ascended the spiral staircase and noted how perfectly it was constructed so that every man who came up could be promptly knocked to the bottom by a single blow on the head—and they could not come except in single file.

Thomas Hunt, the fourth, helped to organize the Committee of Safety, and it was said that several of the meetings were held in the living room of the old mansion. Anyway, he aided in the organization of the West Farms and Fordham Company of Minute Men. In this work he became a friend of Washington, and it was said that the leader of the Revolutionary armies had often been entertained in the old house.

During the last years of the Revolution the British frigate Asia was kept anchored in the Sound near the house, and at one time the fire from her guns swept the estate. The Hunts were driven from their old home. A few years ago one of the cannon balls was dug from the west brick wall.

Apart from the historic interest of the old house itself, the three-acre orchard mentioned in the early deeds had its romance, too. There was an old burying ground where many of the old Minute Men, who died on the battlefield after plotting against the crown in the old house, were buried.

CAPTIVES TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMP

Horrors of Wittenberg Are Described in Report by British Government Committee.

EVEN THE SICK STARVED

German Medical Staff Abandoned Victims When Typhus Broke Out—Three of Six British Doctors Died.

LONDON, April 9.—The Government Committee on the Treatment in Germany of British Prisoners of War, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Younger is Chairman, has issued a report on the conditions prevailing in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Major Priestley, Captain Vidal, and Captain Lauder of the Army Medical Corps, who were sent to the camp shortly after the outbreak of the epidemic and who were recently released from Germany. The three officers mentioned are the only survivors of six British doctors sent to the Wittenberg camp by the Germans "to take up," says the report, "the place of duty abandoned by their own medical staff when the presence of typhus manifested itself."

The records of the epidemic kept by the British officers were taken from them before their departure from Germany, but the report gives in detail the condition of the camp and the treatment of prisoners and patients, which the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, in his report last November, said was "even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

Pitiable Condition of the Men.

According to the released officers, there are 15,000, and sometimes more, prisoners in the camp, which, the committee says, "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as ten and a half acres." There were no proper heating arrangements and the men were insufficiently clothed, their overcoats having been taken from them, their other clothing being in rags. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap, and Major Priestley says he found the men "gaunt, of a peculiar gray pallor, and verminous."

The supply of food was also insufficient, even in the hospital, until supplies arrived from England.

"The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men," says the report, "was one cupful of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks to a room containing 120. In consequence, the men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic."

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp, and thenceforth, until August, 1915, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements.

"All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. * * * No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

No Mattresses in Hospital.

Captain Lauder reports that, while in the bungalows there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospital there were no mattresses at all.

"In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it."

In one compound he found fifty hidden cases of typhus during the first month.

The food ration for each patient was half a petit pain (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soup obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and as it was brought in open wooden tubs it was full of dust and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a pretense. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected and three died. It was then that Major Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Lauder, who was down with the typhus. Major Priestley says that the patients, alive with vermin, lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand straddle-leg across them to examine them. There were other conditions that are indescribable. There was difficulty in obtaining sufficient drugs and dressings for a long time, and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes or the whole feet became gangrenous. The washing of patients was out of the question until a supply of soap was obtained from England.

This shortage of necessaries was not due to lack of supplies, say the doctors, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.

Dr. Aschenbach, who was in charge

Continued on Page 2.

FRENCH FALL BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Abandon the Bethincourt Salient, Straightening Their Line from Avocourt to Cumieres.

GERMANS ATTACK FIERCELY

But Are Repulsed with Slaughter in Massed Attacks on Dead Man's Hill.

ALL THE NEW LINE HOLDS

French Positions Are Penetrated Near Avocourt, But a Counter-attack Expels the Germans.

LONDON, April 9.—The French have straightened their line on the Verdun front west of the Meuse by withdrawing from the Bethincourt salient, extending from Avocourt on the west to Cumières on the east, a distance of about four miles, while the greatest depth of territory given up is about a mile.

This was done Saturday night, and throughout Sunday the Germans attacked the new battle line with great violence. Le Mort Homme was the object of assaults made in close formation; but these were repulsed with great slaughter, being caught under the fire of the French artillery and machine-guns.

Northeast of Avocourt a German force gained a momentary advantage, but was immediately ejected from the trenches by a French counterattack.

East of the Meuse the French positions on the Côte du Poivre and in the Douaumont-Vaux region were subjected to heavy artillery attacks, but attempts of the German infantry to leave their trenches were thwarted by the French barrier fire.

Intermittent artillery attacks were reported from the Woevre.

The German official statement ignored the French withdrawal west of the Meuse, announcing that "the situation in all the theatres of war is generally unchanged."

Tonight's official report from Paris says:

In the Argonne our artillery concentrated its fire on the enemy's communications. Our heavy batteries during these operations shelled a sector in the neighborhood where important troop gatherings and columns on the march were observed in the region of Montfaucon and Nantillois. Near Hill 285 we exploded a mine, which crumbled the enemy's trench for a considerable length and destroyed a small post.

To the west of the Meuse a violent battle, which lasted the entire day, was engaged on the whole of the front from Avocourt to Cumières, and even spread to the eastern bank of the river.

The premeditated evacuation of the Bethincourt salient, which was carried out last night, had enabled us to establish a continuous line, beginning at the Avocourt corner and running along the first woody slopes to the west of Hill 304, then along the southern bank of the Forges Brook to the northeast of Haucourt, and reaching our positions a little to the south of the crossing of the roads of Bethincourt-Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt.

The whole line was violently attacked by the enemy, but withstood the fiercest onslaughts. On the front of Le Mort Homme-Cumières the German attack met a sanguinary setback. The attacking columns, which debouched in close formation from the Cumières Wood, were caught under the fire of our mitrailleuses and artillery and dispersed, leaving behind hundreds of bodies on the ground.

All attempts against Le Mort Homme were also repulsed with heavy losses.

A simultaneous offensive movement against our positions between the Avocourt Wood and the Forges Brook met fierce resistance on the part of our troops, which everywhere repulsed the enemy. Finally the enemy, through an attack against one of our works to the northeast of Avocourt, at the southern outskirts of the wood, succeeded momentarily in gaining a foothold in our trenches, but were thrown out at once through a counterattack.

To the east of the Meuse the enemy artillery was very active against our organizations at the Côte du Poivre and in the region of Douaumont-Vaux, as well as on the whole of our second line. Kept in check by our curtain fires, the infantry attackers ware unable to debouch.

In the Woevre there has been an intermittent bombardment.

The text of the French afternoon statement is as follows:

West of the Meuse there was feeble activity by the artillery during the night.

East of the Meuse we have made some progress in communicating trenches south of Douaumont village, and we have taken, to the southwest of the village, about 150 meters of an enemy trench.

Two hand grenade attacks by the Germans against our positions in the Caillette Wood were repulsed.

In the Woevre the night was relatively calm.

In Lorraine a surprise attack by the enemy against one of our works in the region of Embermenil completely failed, with some losses to the enemy.

There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

The British War Office tonight issued the following official communication:

A Fokker monoplane descended inside our lines yesterday. The pilot

Continued on Page 2.

LONDON CROWDS PELT PANKHURST PACIFISTS

Thousands Destroy Anti-Conscription Banners and Refuse to Hear Speakers.

LONDON, April 9.—An attempt to hold a nonconscription and peace meeting in Trafalgar Square today was unceremoniously broken up by thousands of persons, who charged and dispersed the procession and tore up the banners and flags.

Various peace societies had organized the demonstration. Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, was prominent among the promoters. After the procession had been dispersed the leaders in the peace movement mounted the plinth of the Nelson Column and endeavored to make speeches, but the crowd pelted them with flour and red and yellow ochre. The speakers faced the ordeal for five minutes and then beat a hasty retreat.

VON PAPEN IN HOLLAND ON A SECRET MISSION

London Hears That He Has Been Sent There by the German Government.

LONDON, Monday, April 10.—Captain Franz von Papen, former Military Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, whose recall was requested by the United States Government last year, has been sent from Berlin on a secret mission to Holland, according to The Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent.

SOCIALIST CENSORS CAN'T CURB VORWAERTS

Berlin Newspaper Hotly Denounces Party Effort to Bridle Its Utterances.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London, April 10.)—The Vorwärts today devotes its entire front page to a bitter attack on the Socialist party caucus, because of its action in placing in the office of the Vorwärts a censor to pass upon what the paper shall print and to curb the sympathies of the Vorwärts for the seceding Socialists.

"That to the pressure of the military censorship," says the Vorwärts, "there should be added a party censorship which is at least the equal of, and really surpasses it in severity, is one of the disgusting experiences of this superlatively bitter time."

The action of the Socialist caucus is characterized by the Vorwärts as unheard of in the party, whose basis is democracy.

In every third paragraph the paper disputes the legality of the decree, saying that the members of the party have not come to a point where they can be shut off from criticism of all kinds by a decree of the caucus. The article bristles with such phrases as "dictatorial terrorism," "oppression of journalistic duties," and "restriction of public opinion." The newspaper concludes with an appeal to the sense of justice of the party members to remove the censorship.

The seceding Socialists, the Vorwärts says, intend to introduce a resolution in the Reichstag as a result of the refusal of the Vice President of the chamber to permit Dr. Karl Liebknecht to address the chamber on the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine and the question of Germany's submarine warfare. The resolution will ask for the protection of parliamentary freedom of speech. This action will be taken, the newspaper says, although Dr. Liebknecht is a member of no group or faction of the Socialist Party.

ITALIAN GUNS ACTIVE.

Air Bombs Cause Great Damage to Austrian Provision Depots.

ROME, April 9.—The War Office communication issued today says:

There have been active artillery duels in the upper Astico zone, along the whole front from the upper But River to the upper Degano, and on the heights northwest of Gorizia.

Later details of our success in the zone between Mrsli and Vodil show that we captured five officers and 126 men. The enemy, counting on a surprise, attacked us in close formation, thus losing very heavily.

On the Carso front our artillery fired on moving columns on the road from Kostanjevico to Oppacchiasella.

It has been learned that the bombardment by our dirigible the night of April 1 caused serious fires in the great provision dépôts at Opcina, (northeast of Trieste,) and damaged the railway junction.

TISZA CABINET MAY RESIGN.

Austria and Turkey Said to be Opposed to Teuton Economic Federation.

LONDON, Monday, April 10.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Budapest says:

"Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, are expected to resign. The Tisza Government is expected to fall owing to the opposition of Austria-Hungary and Turkey to the proposed German plan of establishing a customs union and economic federation between the Central Powers and their allies.

MAXIM GORKY GRAVELY ILL.

Russian Author Said to be Suffering from Pneumonia at Moscow.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says that reports reaching Holland through Berlin are to the effect that Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, is suffering from pneumonia at Moscow.

His condition is declared to be alarming.

RAMS U-BOAT IN BLACK SEA.

Russian Destroyer May Have Avenged Hospital Ship.

PETROGRAD, April 9, (via London, April 10.)—The torpedo destroyer Strogi has rammed an enemy submarine near the spot where the hospital ship Portugal was sunk, (in the Black Sea,) according to the official announcement tonight.

SUSSEX DENIAL PROVES A PUZZLE TO THE CABINET

Members, However, Believed to be Agreed That Germany Has Broken Pledge.

IT MAY BE REJECTED

Administration Confronted with Problem of Questioning Berlin's Veracity.

NEW CABLES FROM GERARD

President and His Advisers to Await Full Official Evidence Before Acting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Germany's denial of responsibility for the Sussex disaster has given a peculiar turn to the situation growing out of the active resumption of submarine warfare. Officials are reticent as to the course that will be followed by the United States in the face of this denial. It is apparent that the questions involved have become complicated, and it will be necessary for the President and his Cabinet to consider the issue in the light of Germany's definite repudiation of the applicability of the strong circumstantial evidence of German guilt gathered abroad.

There is no warrant for saying that opinion among the Administration's responsible officers differs so radically on the score of the soundness of the American case against Germany as to suggest that the Cabinet is divided. Apparently, judged by what is said by those authorities who are willing to indicate the trend of their minds, suspicion, amounting in most cases to conviction, that a German submarine sought to sink the Sussex, exists throughout the upper stratum of Government personnel. "The evidence is complete; the case against Germany has been proved," was the way one official put it. This view seems to be very generally shared by his colleagues, but there is no disposition on their part to say so flatly to the press.

Newspaper commentators have felt obliged to guard against accepting information concerning the situation, even when it came from sources suggesting inspiration, until they have checked up through their equally informed sources. For there undoubtedly is a desire on the part of some of those connected with the Government to voice their personal conclusions in a manner to indicate that the decision of the whole Government is being disclosed.

Believe Germany Guilty.

In these circumstances it is difficult to predict what the ultimate policy of the President and his advisers will be. The best information obtainable leads to the belief that practically all the men who have access to the correspondence and the evidence relating to the Sussex and the other cases of disaster to merchant ships, are virtually convinced that the pledges given by Berlin have been violated. This virtual conviction applies with particular force to the Sussex. But whether violated with the knowledge and consent of the German Government or through reckless disregard of instructions by submarine commanders is another matter. That is a harder nut for the international experts and policy-makers of the Administration to crack.

Germany, however, has exonerated the submarine commanders and by the same token exonerated herself. Germany is a sovereign nation which, as such things are construed in the world of diplomacy, is on friendly terms with the United States. For this Government to respond to Germany's disclaimer of guilt by a flat assertion that evidence had been obtained, proving to the satisfaction of the United States, that German submarines attacked the vessels involved in the disclaimer, would be to charge a sovereign nation with bad faith, to use a short and ugly word, of lying. To make such an accusation against Germany would leave either power only one course to pursue. A rupture of diplomatic relations would be certain.

Evidence Coming on the St. Paul.

It is apparent, therefore, that the Administration will be very sure of its ground if it should decide that the German Government should be held accountable for the recent explosions on merchant vessels within the war zone. Part of the evidence upon which it relies to show how the Sussex came to grief is coming to this country on the steamship St. Paul, due in New York yesterday, but not yet reported. Evidence supplementing cable summaries as to the damage done to other merchant vessels will come by later steamships. The text of the German Government's disclaimer, summarized in press dispatches from Berlin, has not reached the State Department. Officials have explained that these documents will be awaited before the Government formally adopts a course of action. Taking these circumstances into consideration, indications are that the President and his Cabinet will not definitely adopt their policy until they have every available scrap of evidence before them.

Taking the Sussex case alone, and that seems to be regarded as the test for the determination of the future status of relations between the two Governments, the impression is strongly given that the members of the Administration are practically agreed that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German

submarine, in violation of the solemn pledges given by Germany to the United States.

Balanced against that is the German denial. It is conceded that this Government may conclude that while its private conviction of German guilt has been fully sustained by the circumstantial evidence, it might not be the part of wisdom to force such an issue in a matter of this momentous importance while any doubt remains. That is what makes the present situation so uncertain.

Perhaps the most significant thing in connection with the situation is that even if this Government should conclude that its evidence did not justify a severance of intercourse with Germany, this evidence is sufficiently strong to warrant the Government in asking Germany certain pointed questions as to the meaning of the revival of submarine activity, with a view to ascertaining definitely whether the prior pledges have been in any way modified. The Government will aim, it is hinted, to get from Germany a more explicit definition of the meaning of the term "liners" used in the assurances received. Is "liners" designed to mean passenger vessels only, or is it meant to indicate all merchant vessels, is the question which the Government may ask. This Government accepted the pledges as applying to every merchant vessel, armed defensively or unarmed. Certain circumstances have aroused suspicion here that Germany contemplates making the point that "liners" defined passenger ships only. Any modification of that character would be extremely displeasing to the United States and would call for vigorous protest if the expressions of officials are to be accepted literally.

The State Department, it was said tonight, had received advices from Ambassador Gerard, but officials said that, while these related to the submarine issue, they contained nothing to verify the announcement of the Berlin Government through the press that the Sussex was not the victim of a German submarine. The authenticity of the press announcement was not doubted, however.

May Act Immediately.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The administration expects to be in a position within the next forty-eight hours to determine what shall be the next step of the United States in the situation resulting from the numerous disasters which recently have overtaken merchant ships carrying American citizens.

Secretary Lansing said tonight he had not received official confirmation of press dispatches announcing Germany's disclaimer of responsibility for the explosion which damaged the Sussex. He expects definite word of some kind tomorrow. At the same time he expects to receive affidavits obtained from survivors of the Sussex by the American Embassies in London and Paris. With these affidavits and official word that Germany denies responsibility in the Sussex case before it the Administration will be able quickly to determine the course the United States shall pursue. All the available evidence will be considered by the President and his Cabinet on Tuesday.

While official expression of opinion was withheld, it was strongly intimated tonight that high officials were of the opinion that it was doubtful at this time whether action could be taken by the United States in the case of the Sussex in view of the German denial.

Swears He Saw Periscope.

Especial attention now is being directed to the accumulation of evidence regarding other cases which the United States has been investigating. Of these, the case of the Manchester Engineer appears to be the most aggravating. The evidence shows that at least one of the survivors from that ship swears he saw the periscope of a submarine. Whether this declaration has been corroborated is not known, the Administration not being disposed to divulge the evidence.

Secretary Lansing at his home today studied many documents and telegrams regarding the Sussex and the other cases. Some telegrams from Ambassador Gerard, all described as being highly confidential, have been received, but Mr. Lansing declined to discuss any of them. Among the documents are several dealing with the Sussex and the Manchester Engineer, as well as the cases of the Englishman, Eagle Point, and Berwindale, all of which, the evidence thus far obtained indicates, were attacked by German submarines, and which the German Government has been asked about.

In the case of the Eagle Point the evidence is said to show that the ship upon capitulating at the end of a chase by a German submarine was torpedoed with members of the crew still on board. The position of the American Government is now and always has been that when a vessel trying to escape capitulates, she gains immunity from further attack.

President Wilson also worked on the submarine question today in spite of a cold which he caught Friday night when the naval yacht Mayflower, on which he was riding down the Potomac River, ran into a severe snowstorm.

Whatever may be the result of the present situation between the United States and Germany, hints have come to the State Department that the continuing attacks on unarmed merchantmen will cause all belligerent and probably some neutral merchant ships to carry guns when voyaging through the war zone.

When final official word from Berlin on the Sussex case is received, the State Department will decide whether to inquire at Vienna whether an Austrian submarine attacked her.

LANSING CABLES BALDWIN.

Acknowledges Sussex Protest Sent to President Wilson.

PARIS, April 9.—Professor James Mark Baldwin, American survivor of the Sussex disaster, who cabled a protest to President Wilson regarding the destruction of the cross-Channel steamer, received today at his residence in Wimereux the following reply from Secretary of State Lansing:

The President has communicated to me your cable of April 1. The department is giving to the Sussex case the most serious attention and the greatest care. LANSING.

REGRETS PORTUGAL DISASTER.

Hungarian Red Cross Sends Condolences to Russia.

LONDON, April 9.—The Russian Red Cross, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has received a telegram from the Hungarian Red Cross proffering condolences over the torpedoing of the Russian hospital ship Portugal.

The Hungarian Red Cross organization expresses conviction that the incident was due to some grievous misunderstanding.

ARREST BELGIAN TEACHERS.

Brussels Church School Head and Assistant Accused of Treason.

AMSTERDAM, April 9, (via London.)—Director Concheteux of the St. Louis Church School and a teacher named Truvens have been arrested for treason, according to a Brussels dispatch. They are charged with assisting young Belgians to join the army.

LOSS OF SHIP TRADE ALARMS ENGLAND

Lines Unable to Get New Vessels Because Yards Are All Busy with War Work.

NEUTRALS GAIN BUSINESS

Shipowners Complain of Small Profits Despite High Rates They Charge.

LONDON, March 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Grave concern is being felt in British shipping circles regarding the future of British shipping. Already something over 25 per cent. of British-owned tonnage has been requisitioned by the Admiralty in connection with the war, and the great dearth of tonnage is reflected in the present high rates of freight.

Shipowners have been subjected to a large amount of criticism owing to the high profits which they are making, but a prominent shipowner in London has pointed out that the present condition of affairs is far from satisfactory from the shipowner's point of view.

"True," he said, "we are earning big profits now, but we have the future to think of. There are not enough ships to go around, and while we are having to pay extra wages and war bonuses to the crews, increased charges for bunker coal, and delays in port owing to congestion, the neutral is stepping in and getting the carrying trade which was formerly in the hands of the British.

"Then there is another vital point: At present nearly all the ship repairing and building yards are full up with work for the Admiralty, and we cannot get our boats overnauled, much less place orders for new vessels, for there is not a single shipbuilder in England today who will guarantee delivery. Consequently we cannot possibly replace losses caused by submarines and mines, so that the position of the shipowners of England is anything but pleasant. The losses due to the war have been much greater than is generally realized, and scarcely one of the lost boats has been replaced.

"Again, there is the question of licenses. While we in England have to obtain a license to carry certain goods and trade between certain ports, the neutral owner can step in and take the trade from under our noses, and there are merchants anxious to guarantee delivery of shipments who are only too ready to send the goods in neutral bottoms, simply because these neutrals are free from requisition.

"One of our cargo boats recently was chartered to sail from London, and we had almost completed the loading when she was requisitioned. We had another steamer sailing from Liverpool, and the cargo of the boat loading in London was unshipped and forwarded to Liverpool by rail, and upon delivery there our Liverpool boat was also placed under requisition, and consequently the cargo was in the end shipped in a neutral steamer.

"The majority of boats which before the war were engaged in the coal trade are under requisition, and in consequence neutrals have stepped in and are benefiting by the high rates paid from Tyne to London, and Tyne to the Mediterranean. As much as 60s. a ton has been paid for a voyage from the Tne to Genoa with coal, against the average of 7s. 6d. per ton for the same voyage two years ago.

"If we could obtain guarantee of delivery we should be quite prepared to place orders for new steamers, despite the high prices prevailing for all classes of building material. Unless the Government takes action very soon the outlook for British shipping will be most critical."

Representations have been made to the Government by a deputation of shipbuilders and shipowners with a view to taking men off "war work" and placing them upon ordinary merchant work, but owing to the great scarcity of skilled labor and the urgent requirements of the British Admiralty there seems little prospect of any great transference of labor taking place.

While the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde are working day and night very little merchant work is being turned out. During last month only two vessels were launched for the mercantile marine, and these were small craft, the building of which, it is understood, has been pushed forward with the consent of the Admiralty authorities so that room could be made for ney war work.

Since Jan. 1 only three merchant steamers have been launched on the Clyde, representing a total of 6,000 tons, which is the smallest output ever experienced since the Clyde became a shipbuilding centre.

REPORT BRITISH DEFEAT.

Turks Say They Killed or Wounded 1,500 at Felahie on the Tigris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

Irak front: On Wednesday and Thursday in trenches occupied by one of our detachments on the advanced line four kilometers east of our main sector at Felahie, we killed or wounded 1,500 of the enemy and took some prisoners. One aeroplane was brought down.

This two days' battle took the following course: As our trenches close to the river, which formed part of our advanced line and were situated four kilometers east of our main position, were flooded and completely destroyed, our main force evacuated them, according to arrangements, on Tuesday evening, leaving behind only two companies.

On the morning of Wednesday the enemy, who did not know of the evacuation, bombarded the trenches for an hour and then attacked with three brigades. Though our two companies had orders to retreat before these superior forces, nevertheless they delayed the enemy by bayonet attacks and bombing and then retreated to our main position. At the same time our weak forces on the right bank of the Tigris, composed of outposts, also withdrew to a wing of our main position. In the course of these attacks we discovered a number of the enemy troops cut off by the floods.

Encouraged by these skirmishes, the enemy, who had received reinforcements, approached Thursday at some points within 800 meters of our main position and attempted an attack, but was forced by a counterattack and our heavy fire to retreat eastward two kilometers, leaving behind a considerable number of dead and wounded. The enemy's losses are estimated at 1,500; our losses were very small. Friday morning there was an artillery engagement.

Verdun Salient Taken by Germans

The dotted line indicates the front as it existed before the last German attack; the heavy black line the positions to which the French withdrew Saturday night.

FRENCH FALL BACK WEST OF VERDUN

Continued from Page 1.

who was unwounded, was taken prisoner.

Today there was artillery activity about Neuville-St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and Wytschaete. The enemy sprung a mine in the Hohenzollern sector.

At St. Eloi our troops hold a considerable portion of the ground gained March 27, including three out of four of the main line craters.

Following is the text of the Belgian communication:

There has been considerable artillery activity, especially in the region of Dixmude, and bomb fighting around Steenstraete.

KILLED FRENCH PRISONERS.

Germans at Verdun Say They Fought After Having Surrendered.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An explanation of a clause in yesterday's German official statement regarding the capture of Termiten Hill on the Verdun front, by the Germans, in which it was said that the losses of the French were very heavy, "owing partly to the treacherous behavior of some," is offered today by the Overseas News Agency in an item given out for publication, which says:

"It is reported from the front that the storming of Termiten Hill is considered to have been a classical example of perfect co-operation between the infantry and the artillery. Therefore the German losses were exceedingly small, while the French met with losses which were appalling.

"The French losses were further increased because French troops, who had been overrun by the German infantry in its storm attack and who had disposed of their arms and raised their hands in token of surrender, afterwards took up their arms again and attacked the Germans from behind. These treacherous troops were all killed in combat by embittered German soldiers."

Rheims Under Intense Bombardment.

PARIS, April 9.—The systematic bombardment of the city of Rheims was resumed three weeks ago and continues with increasing intensity. A thousand shells fell in the town on Friday. The prefect has sent away all the inmates of homes for the aged and taken other measures to avoid further loss of life.

VON MACH SUGGESTS MORGAN IS IN PERIL

Financier's Life Not Worth Much if a German Officer Could Get at Him, He Says.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT WILSON

Declares Country will Flow with Blood Unless He Cuts Away from Wall Street Influence.

"The life of J. P. Morgan is not worth the paper that the worthless Anglo-French bonds are printed on," said Dr. Edmund von Mach of Boston last night, "if the Teutonic Allies or any regular commissioned officer of theirs can get hold of his person. This follows from American decisions made during the Civil War which rule that a man who acts as Morgan has acted in the present war makes himself an enemy of the country against which his actions are directed, and has no moral claim to protection by his own country."

This statement was made in the course of a talk on "Do We Want to Hear the Turth About the War?" at the Civic Forum in the the auditorium of Public School 84 in East New York, and the quotation, as are others that follow, is taken from a typewritten copy of his address, corrected and annotated in his own handwriting, which Dr. von Mach gave out to reporters. His speech as delivered was somewhat modified.

"If we should go into the war," said Dr. von Mach, who is a naturalized American citizen, "it would not be because of an honest disagreement with Germany over the submarine warfare, but because it would be the only way to keep J. P. Morgan and other underwriters of the Anglo-French loan from the most tremendous failure in the annals of history. Money, President Wilson has declared, is the worst kind of contraband and trading in contraband is always done at the trader's risk. Nor are contracts in contraband enforceable at law. If the Allies should repudiate their debts after the war the holders of these bonds have no recourse to the protection of our Government. But if we leave off our nominal neutrality and join the Allies the illegal and unneutral aspect of the loan may speedily be altered.

"Whether England and France would even then be able to pay the interest on their debts is very doubtful, and the following plan is more probably the one proposed by Morgan and his friends: A generous Congress, realizing that our unpreparedness does not permit us to give military help to the Allies, would at least make to the common cause such monetary contributions as Morgan & Co desire. This would place the good American credit back of the worthless Anglo-French bonds, and would possibly give an opportunity of future loans.

"The present quotation, only two or three points below par, indicates a desperate effort on the part of the underwriters to keep the truth from the people. With the best intention, England and France will be unable to meet their enormous debts, and repudiation of war loans is permissible under precedents of international law."

Dr. von Mach is Chairman of the Executive Committee for milk ship-

TO HELL WITH THE FLAG CRIES A LABOR LEADER

Washington Irving High School Audience Cheers Sentiments of President Maurer.

The words "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!" were cheered when James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, interjected them into a speech at the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School last night. The subject for discussion was the proposed State Constabulary. Maurer has written a book on the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, whom he called last night "American Cossacks."

At the beginning of his speech Maurer digressed from his announced subject to refer to believers in adequate preparedness for this country as "preparedness freaks." That was greeted with cheers.

"Here in this part of the country, which we might call the wild and crazy East," he continued, as the cheers subsided and some hisses were heard, "where you hear so much about patriotism, and these great Stars and Stripes, which they keep rubbing under your nose, we are continually being called upon to say that we are ready to defend this country. And yet," continued Maurer, emotion pitching his voice higher and higher, "and yet, while there is this great war going on here in our midst between the classes, I say down with the Stars and Stripes!"

A few minutes later, when another outburst of cheers which had greeted his words had subsided, Maurer characterized the advocates of preparedness and the members of the "capitalized press" as "a bunch of parasites who are looting our nation."

"I will never shed a drop of my blood," he cried, "nor will I counsel the representatives of labor to shed theirs, unless I am certain that by so doing they are shedding their blood in the battles of their own class."

Then he shouted, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!"

Maurer then reverted to his announced subject of speaking of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

"You workers of New York State must organize a vigorous campaign that a reign of terror such as we have in the anthracite district of my own State is not legalized in yours," he said.

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UNOFFICIAL ENVOY TO AID IMPORTERS

State Department Is Urged to Send a Man to London for Negotiations.

MERCHANDISE IS TIED UP

Millions of Dollars' Worth Held by Britain—U-Boat Issue Overshadows Dispute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Acting on the request of New York importers, the State Department is considering a plan for sending to London an unofficial emissary to negotiate with the British Foreign Office for the release of American-owned merchandise valued at about $100,000,000, now detained at Rotterdam or at points of origin in Austria and Germany. Roscoe C. Mitchell, who represents more than 100 importers, said tonight that Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department, had told him such an emissary would probably be sent.

Additional time will be asked by the importers in which to present applications for the release of merchandise purchased prior to March 1, 1915, and a determined effort will be made to obtain a concession for the safe transit of merchandise contracted for between March 1, 1915, and March 15, 1915, the date of the promulgation of the Order in Council. Merchandise purchased by American importers during this two weeks' period involves many millions of dollars.

It is understood that Dr. Charles A. Holder, Foreign Trade Adviser, who has been representing the State Department in unofficial negotiations at the British Embassy, will be selected by Secretay Lansing to carry on the unofficial negotiations with the British Foreign Office. Dr. Holder formerly was American Deputy Consul General in London, and he is thoroughly familiar with the situation.

Mr. Mitchell, speaking for the importers, said:

"Diplomatic negotiations with the Central Powers over the issues growing out of the submarine warfare have so overshadowed the question of British interference with American commerce that the seriousness of the situation is not appreciated. The delay during the last twelve months a most patriotic spirit has been displayed by the American importers in sacrificing their personal interests rather than embarrass the Washington Government in its negotiations with Germany. These business men are beginning to feel, however, that it is time for the State Department to adopt a more aggressive attitude in dealing with Great Britain.

"Importers have realized, of course, that issues involving human lives and the right of American citizens to travel on the high seas were of paramount importance to questions involving dollars and cents—the right of the American citizen to ship the product of his farm or factory to neutral ports of Europe or to bring forward, without British interference, merchandise contracted for prior to March 1, 1915, for which he is legally obliged to pay."

William W. Bryde, a lawyer, of Washington, who last year succeeded, it is understood, in obtaining a concession from the British Government for the release of merchandise valued at more than 50,000,000 marks, went to London two months ago in the interests of a greup of New York importers, but his mission was a failure because the State Department requested the British Foreign Office not to consider applications for the release of merchandise presented through private attorneys.

Since the department has assumed this attitude the importers have insisted that an official of the department should be sent to London to represent their interests.

It is said the importers realize Great Britain will make no further concessions voluntarily, and for that reason the State Department is being urged to make vigorous representations to the Foreign Office. Many importers are advocating that this Government adopt retaliatory measures unless the British Government consents to the release of the American-owned merchandise detained in Holland. They insist Great Britain's refusal to permit these goods to come forward is working a hardship not on manufacturers of Germany and Austria, but on American importers.

FURTHER LIMIT ON MEAT.

Berlin Conference Also to Fix Maximum Prices.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—Maximum meat prices and the amount of meat to be allotted daily in the future to each individual, and the manner of distribution will be agreed upon tomorrow when representatives of all the Greater Berlin municipalities gather for a discussion of the food problem.

A decision, however, may have to be contingent on a general census of the existing livestock in the empire, which begins next Saturday. The census will include horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, tame rabbits and poultry. Counters from each municipality will be appointed to take the census.

GUN DUELS ON RUSSIAN LINE

Several Air Fights Also Reported—Germans Repulsed Near Narocz.

PETROGRAD, April 9.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Riga region the enemy has bombarded Shlok. There has been a brisk exchange of fire in the Jacobstadt region. In the vicinity of Dvinsk the Germans exploded a countermine near one of our saps.

At many places along the front of the Dvina River German aviators dropped bombs. Our aviators made effective flights against the enemy. One of our aircraft of the Mourometz type threw many bombs on enemy camps in the Riga region.

There has been a violent exchange of fire in different parts of the regions around Postavy and north of Lake Narocz. In the latter sector the Germans, after artillery preparation, tried to approach our trenches, but were repulsed. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—A successful attack by four German seaplanes on a Russian aviation station on Oesel Island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, is announced in an official statement today by the Chief of the Admiralty Staff. The statement says:

On April 8 four naval planes attacked the Russian aerodrome at Pappensholm, near Kielkond, on Oesel Island. Twenty bombs were dropped. Two of four enemy aeroplanes which rose were forced to descend. In spite of heavy anti-aircraft fire our aeroplanes returned safely.

CENTRAL POWERS AND POLES.

Russian Duma Member's View as Given Out by German News Agency.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"M. Lempicki, a member of the Russian Duma, in an article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, comments upon the assertion of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in the Reichstag, that the only means of combating Russia's covetousness was to insure the freedom of the nations she had enslaved," says the Overseas News Agency. "The Duma member declares his conviction that the Central Powers will solve the Polish problem so as to give the Poles the assurance that their just and vital interests will be conserved.

"It is evident," says the writer, "that because of the intimate relations between the two nations the solution sought by Germany is not at odds with that being striven for by Austria-Hungary, and for this reason the Poles hold the view that the Chancellor's words constitute a promise of their deliverance. The Polish nation, he declares, now awaits serenely the taking form of this solution, and holds itself in readiness to make sacrifices in order to insure its future betterment."

RUSSIANS REPEL TURKS.

Consolidate Positions Won on Right Bank of the Kara Dere.

PETROGRAD, April 9.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In the Caucasus coast region Friday night the Turks thrice unsuccessfully attacked out detachments intrenched on the right bank of the Kara Dere.

Our troops continued their advance in the basin of the upper Tchoruk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 9, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Caucasian front: An attempted night surprise by the enemy in the centre failed. Our counterattacks after a few hours completely cleared our lost positions of the enemy. On the other sectors there has been unimportant fighting.

On the coast of Smyrna northwest of Urna an enemy monitor unsuccessfully fired twenty-five shells in the vicinity of Karatatsch Burnu. Our artillery hit the monitor three times, and she was placed out of action and taken in tow by another monitor.

SALONIKI BORDER FIGHTS.

Bulgar Traffic to Greece Interrupted by Troop Movements.

PARIS, April 9.—Shots were exchanged by French and German cavalry detachments along the Macedonian front yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from Saloniki today. A few men were killed and others wounded.

German field pieces fired on French trenches along the front without effect, according to the correspondent, who says that the cannonading recently reported has diminished in intensity in most sectors, but that minor engagements are taking place all along the front from Gievgeli to Doiran.

Railway communication between Bulgaria and Greece, he adds, has been suspended because of a movement of Bulgarian troops.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Russian Government has canceled all permits for exports to Rumania, according to a dispatch from Bucharest," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"This measure is considered an outcome of the recent Paris conference of the Entente and as having been taken in order to put pressure upon neutrals and multiply the difficulties of relations with the Central Powers, with whom Rumania's commercial relations have recently been drawn closer."

Prince Mirko in Vienna.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The arrival of Prince Mirko of Montenegro, second son of King Nicholas, in Vienna, on his way to an Austrian health resort, was announced today by the Overseas News Agency.

76

One reason for the Economy of Trust Company Trusteeship

UNDER an individual Trustee, a certain estate yielded the heirs $6000 a year. Later the Trust was turned over to the Columbia Trust Company. By economies of management due to its efficiency of organization, the beneficiary's income was soon raised to $9000 a year.

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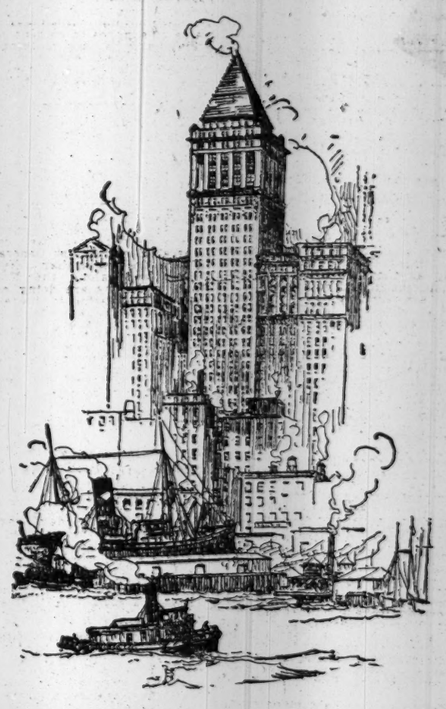

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CAPTIVES TORTURED IN GERMAN CAMP

Continued from Page 1.

of the hospital, and who, the committee understands, received the iron cross for combating the epidemic, only paid one visit to the camp, according to the report, and that after some order was evolved.

Sixty deaths occurred among the British, and the victims were buried outside the camp.

Townspeople Insulted the Dead.

"What the prisoners found hardest to bear in the matter of burial," says the report, "were the jeers with which coffins were frequently greeted by the inhabitants of Wittenberg, who stood outside the wires and were permitted to insult the dead."

After the middle of April the conditions commenced to improve, and with the arrival of warm weather the cases rapidly decreased, and by the middle of May all the British were convalescent. Adequate provision was made to deal with any future outbreaks, improvements being effected, according to the committee, as a result of the visits of Ambassador Gerard and members of his staff.

The committee condemns the retention of Dr. Aschenbach as head of the camp, and as evidence of his attitude cites an incident. When one of his staff supported the request of Captain Lauder for medical requisites, he curtly refused the request with the words, "Schweine Engländer!"

The report continues: "The cruelty of the administration of the Wittenberg camp became notorious. Savage dogs were habitually employed to terrorize the prisoners. Flogging with a rubber whip was frequent. Men were struck with little or no provocation and tied to posts with hands above their heads for hours. Captain Lauder reports that many of these men went to far as to look upon the typhus, with all its horrors, as a godsend. They preferred it to the presence of German guards."

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STIMSON SUPPORTS GUARD LOBBY CHARGE

Declares Circular Shows Clique Is Pushing Legislation to Make Sure of Pay.

SEES MENACE IN POLICY

Uphold Defense Society in Attack on Col. Andrews's Appeal to the State Militia.

The American Defense Society, with headquarters at 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday made the direct charge that the National Guard has a lobby in the Capitol at Washington, well equipped with funds, which is conducting a fight on the pending army bills.

In support of its contention, the Defense Society made public a letter of ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. The Defense Society had asked Mr. Stimson to give his views of a letter circulated under the name of the National Guard Association, at the end of which appears the signature of Colonel James M. Andrews of the Second Infantry, N. G.

Ex-Secretary Stimson's letter commenting on the circular leter, as made public by the Defense Society, follows:

C. S. Thompson, Esq., American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City:

Dear Sir: I have your letter inquiring about the circular letter now being issued under the name of the National Guard Association. That letter, a copy of which you have sent me, is genuine. One of my friends who is a Captain in the National Guard showed me a similar letter which he had received through the mail this morning. It bears on its face evidence to the effect:

1. That there is now a lobby of National Guard officers at work in Washington on this legislation.

2. That their energies are principally devoted to obtaining pay.

3. That their chief interest is in the pay of the higher officers of the Guard.

This evidence tends to confirm what my own experience and observation have indicated for some time, namely, that this proposed legislation does not represent the viewpoint of the great body of our National Guardsmen—its rank and file—but has been skillfully and persistently pushed in the interest of an organized clique of the higher officers who are primarily interested in the question of pay.

And the fact that, without any widespread support from the country, they have, through their skillful organization, been able to bring such effective pressure upon Congress offers striking evidence of what may be expected if this proposed system of putting our National Guard officers upon the national payroll becomes law. There will be created a vested interest in the "pork barrel" more compactly and powerfully organized than anything which we have now.

Very truly yours,
HENRY L. STIMSON.

The National Guard Circular.

The circular letter which evoked the criticism of ex-Secretary Stimson, as made public by the Defense Society, follows:

To the Members of the National Guard Association, State of New York:

Gentlemen: The Chamberlain bill in the Senate is now being actively taken up, and some definite action can be expected within the next week or ten days. There have been many amendments offered to this bill, one of which strikes out pay for all officers above the grade of Captain. It is easy to see the origin and reason for this amendment. It is intended unquestionably to create confusion in the National Guard and is put forward by those who are not only opposed but actually hostile to the organized militia.

If no officer above the rank of Captain is to receive pay, it is evident that Captains would not desire promotion, and, therefore, it would be difficult to get higher officers, and a serious block in promotion would result. A Captain certainly does a vast amount of work, but in the National Guard as it exists today in the larger States, higher ranking officers do at least as much work as Captains, and in some cases necessarily more. Certainly the higher rank one has the greater are the obligations and responsibilities.

As you probably know, the Hay bill cut out the increase of pay for officers above the grade of Captain, but allowed $500 per year for officers of all grades above that of First Lieutenant. While this is open to criticism, it was felt by the National Guard officers in Washington that it would be better not to raise any issue on that point, but to concentrate against the adoption of the Chamberlain bill, which cuts out pay for all officers above the grade of Captain.

It is evident that there is a group of people backing the Chamberlain bill who intend that ultimately National Guard officers shall not hold rank above that of Captain, and this would be a very effective step toward that end. The public would in time, undoubtedly, conclude that the services of officers in the National Guard above the grade of Captain were not worth paying for.

It is evident that we must get together at once and exert all the influence in our power to prevent the passage of this bill, or anything similar, which would be harmful, almost fatal, to those who have worked so long and faithfully and without recognition in the National Guard.

Will you, therefore, at once communicate with your Representatives, stating your wishes on this subject, and get as many others to do so as you possibly can? The only way our Representatives in Congress, can know the feelings of their constituents is through the papers, which are at times biased, and by personal interviews and letters. A concerted effort on our part now will, I feel sure, have much weight, and I trust that you will do your share. JAS. M. ANDREWS.

O'Ryan Defends the Guard.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commander of the National Guard, replying last night to the charge made by the National Defense Society, said:

"If there is any menace to American liberties and institutions in the existence of a powerfully organized military party determined to expand and entrench itself, that menace will not be found in the National Guard. Evidence exists that there are influences at work to eliminate the National Guard from its proper rôle in the national defense.

"Much misstatement concerning the National Guard is being disseminated. It is criticised because under the law as it exists at present it has no Federal status except when called into the Federal service by the President. The pending legislation corrects this defect, but to make certain the Federal status, Senator Wadsworth has offered an amendment to the Chamberlain bill providing for the army oath to be taken by every officer and man in the National Guard of the United States. Yet it is said that the same influences which oppose the Guard ostensibly because it is not primarily a Federal force will doubtless oppose this very amendment which would leave no question regarding that status."

MORE FLAWS IN HAY BILL.

Military Expert Raises Question About Guard's Equipment.

J. B. W. Gardiner, military expert and former Lieutenant in the United States Army, yesterday picked what he considered to be a number of flaws in the Hay Army bill, taking as a basis of much of his argument arguments made on Saturday in favor of the bill by Representative Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Gardiner said:

"Congressman Kahn's statement shows the correctness of the stand of the bill's opponents as to its basic defects. This statement was to the effect that the National Guard, when mustered into the Federal service, does not necessarily go in as a unit, but the various members of the Guard go in as individuals. This brings up the question as to who will have control of the Government property which has been issued to the National Guard during the period of training. The property is, of course, not issued to the individuals of the Guard by the Government, but is issued to the States, which, in turn, issue it to the organizations.

"It is therefore not the property of the individual, but of the State, which holds it under tenure or color of right from the United States. If the individual goes into the Federal service in case of emergency and not the organization, the individual then goes in without his equipment, which remains in the hands of the State to whom it was issued.

"As the Government will issue this property with the view that it will be available in time of war, when war comes, due to the inherent power of the Governor of any State to prevent the militia from entering the Federal service if the troops are to be used for any service other than that provided by the Federal Constitution, the Government may find itself unable to use the millions of dollars' worth of property with which it has been training its soldiers.

"It was also pointed out by Mr. Kahn that, in case of war, the officers of the National Guard might not be called at all inasmuch as they have to be recommissioned by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. If for any reason there is a hitch in the appointment due to either the Senate's or the President's thinking that the individual is not suitable, the officer will not, of course, go into the Federal service.

"The United States will then be in the position of having paid this officer $500 a year, possibly for a period of years, without being able to use his services when the necessity arises."

ARTISTS AID DEFENSE.

Will Design Posters Appealing to Patriotism in Event of War.

Plans are being made to advertise the fact properly, if this country becomes involved in war, it was announced yesterday by Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. On the day that war is declared posters designed in advance by noted illustrators will be rushed off the press, and the billboards all over the country will be plastered with appeals to patriotism.

A few of the artists who undertook to start this work at a dinner given by Mr. Coffin at the Hotel Astor were James Montgomery Flagg, Arthur I. Keller, Hy Mayer, C. R. MacCauley, Henry Reuterdahl, William de Leftwich Dodge, and Frank V. Du Mond. Others who have signified their readiness to do the tasks assigned to them by the committee are Charles Dana Gibson, Milton H. Bancroft, and Jules Guerin.

Barney Link, representing the men who control the billboards, said they would be ready to put 50,000 posters on billboards within twenty-four hours in an emergency.

Others at the dinner in support of the movement were: John Clyde Oswald, editor of The American Printer; G. Edward Buxton, publisher of The Providence Journal; Edgar G. Criswell, Vice President of the Van Beuren and New York Billposting Company; George Ethridge, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, and O. J. Gude.

PORT DEFENSE PLAN SHARPLY CRITICISED

Levy and Others Believe We Need More 16-Inch Guns to Protect Harbor.

COST IS SECONDARY FACTOR

Other Big Cities Have Protection—Real Estate Appraiser Admits His Error.

The additional defenses for the harbor of New York as outlined in the Fortifications Appropriations bill reported to the House of Representatives in Washington by the Appropriations Committee as part of the national defense program, last Thursday, were severely criticised yesterday as being entirely inadequate for the protection of this city.

Although the fortifications appropriation asked for is nearly $17,000,000 in excess of that of last year, only two 16-inch guns are asked for the protection of New York.

Jefferson M. Levy said yesterday:

"I am much pleased that there has been recommended to the House what to a great extent are my views in relation to the protection of the Port of New York.

"I was quite confident that when it was properly brought before the committee they would certainly report sufficient appropriations. The statement that appears in the press at the present time, I fear, does not give New York all the protection it is justly entitled to. At Rockaway there should be four 16-inch, 50-calibre guns; at Fort Hancock there should be four of the same with a full battery of 16-inch mortars. At the Highlands there should be a large battery of 6-inch rapid-fire guns.

"It looks as if my suggestion in relation to the disappearing carriages had been adopted. I do not see any appropriation for the further construction of this obsolete type of gun mount and the report recommends virtually my suggestion to go back to the barbette mount. I also notice in the report recommendations for mobile armament along the lines which I recommended some time ago.

"This recommendation of the committee for a proper appropriation does not agree with my interview on or about the tenth of last January, with Mr. Garrison, former Secretary of War, as to the protection of New York. He then stated that New York was the best protected port in the world, on which I disagreed with him."

Otto Luyties, a consulting engineer and a student of ballistics, who has made a techinal study of the defense needs of New York, said yesterday that there ought to be at least twelve 16-inch guns, in addition to other armament, to properly protect this harbor. In speaking of the Fortifications bill and its provisions for New York, he said: "It is fine as far as it goes, but it is merely the first step. The question now is whether the bill will be passed by Congress without substantial reduction. It will then be important for New York that the big guns for Rockaway are promptly built and rapidly installed, which I presume will take two years in any case.

"The old 12-inch guns are insufficient, even if the range is increased by pointing them at a higher angle, because there is nothing that can permanently prevent an enemy from pointing some 15-inch guns to the same or higher angle and greatly outranging the American coast defense guns. The maximum range of a foreign 15-inch naval gun, of the type now in use, if especially mounted for bombardment, would be over twenty-six miles."

In regard to the alleged land speculation on the Rockaway peninsula, for the purpose of charging the Government an exorbitant price for land necessary for the 16-inch guns, concerning which Louis B. Sharp, a real estate appraiser of Far Rockaway, wrote the Chairman of the House Committee of Congress, on March 26, he said yesterday that he had since written a second letter to the Chairman, in which he explained that he was mistaken in connecting Mr. Levy with any knowledge of the land transaction.

"With reference to my letter of March 26, relative to agitation by Jefferson M. Levy, in favor of the westerly end of the Rockaway peninsula, commonly known as Rockaway Point, as a site for mounting coast defense guns for the protection of New York City, allow me to say that I have since writing that letter, through the courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES, had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Levy, who assured me that he has absolutely no knowledge of the real estate promotion alluded to therein, which assurance I unhesitatingly accept at full value.

"I am therefore delighted to have met Mr. Levy, as I expect to have his valuable assistance in this fight, and possibly many others, since he invites me to direct his attention to anything of the sort that may come to my notice in the future, irrespective of whether it be aimed at the City of New York or the nation."

DISBAND ELDERLY GERMANS.

Authorities Said to Have Released Soldiers 47 and 48 Years Old.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"A dispatch from Munich," says the Overseas News Agency, "announced that Territorials of the classes of 1869-70 have been marched to their barracks there for disbandment. The men will shortly be sent to their homes."

SOLDIER SHOT DEAD IN ROW OVER ARREST

Members of Negro Regiment in Texas Town Reported to Have Attacked Sheriff.

RANGER KILLS ONE OF THEM

Coroner's Jury Decides That the Soldier Was Shot by Barler in Self-Defense.

DEL RIO, Texas, April 9.—Private John Wade of C Company, Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, was killed here late last night, when two rangers and Sheriff Almond attempted to arrest sixteen negro soldiers who had caused a disturbance in a house in the restricted district.

Three negroes are said to have attacked the officers while the latter were taking them to the jail. Wade jumped on Ranger Barler, according to stories told by witnesses, pressed him to the ground, and clubbed him on the head with the butt of a revolver. Lying on his back, Barler drew his pistol and fired over his shoulder. Wade was killed.

A Coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict that Wade was killed by Barler, who was acting in self-defense and in the discharge of his duties. Testimony was given that the negroes, after being refused admission to a house in the restricted district, returned late, armed, and raided the place, shooting out all the windows.

Several soldiers escaped when the officers arrived and ran in another direction, according to the Sheriff. He said a group of these encountered a Mexican Deputy Sheriff and ordered him to hold up his hands, while one took away his pistol.

"Shall we kill him?" one was quoted as saying.

"No," was the reported reply. "We're only after the white folks.'

The soldiers were taken back to the camp after the episode, where they were held under guard pending an investigation. It was said today that all the sixteen soldiers were privates.

Protests against the presence of the negro soldiers and requests for their removal were being prepared today to be sent to the War Department. Part of the Twenty-fourth Infantry has been stationed here for three weeks.

SEES EVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

John Barrett Says He Believes Its Affairs Will Be Straightened Out.

John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, spoke on "The New Pan-Americanism," before the downtown Gramercy Forum in Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, yesterday afternoon. He declared that the general belief in the United States that our South American neighbors are small, half uncivilized countries, continuously uproarious and hotbeds of revolutions, was erroneous.

"In the last 100 years there have been fewer international wars in South America than in Europe," he said. "I won't argue for or against present conditions in Mexico. But I want you to realize that from 1861 to 1865 we had a greater revolution than was ever known in Mexico, and that during the ten years following our country was in chaos.

"The sovereignty of a nation is its greatest possession. So, without making any observations regarding our present Mexican policy, I invite you to remember that there are two sides to every story. Remember, there is now no revolution in Mexico but an evolution, and I believe Mexico will straighten its affairs out and be a peaceful and powerful nation in the Pan-American Union. We want to see peace in Mexico, but we want to see peace with respect for national sovereignty.

"We want and must have a great Pan-American merchant marine. We must have every possible facility of banks, credits and loans to promote exchange of products. We need, however, far more a new educated and informed attitude on the part not only of the people of the United States toward those of Latin America, but of Latin America toward the United States. The best way to modernize the Monroe Doctrine is to modernize our point of view. This applies whether we be North Americans or South Americans."

"COMFORT KITS" NEEDED.

Whitney Warren Sails for France with 2,000 of Them.

Whitney Warren, New York architect, sailed on Saturday afternoon for Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne and took with him 2,000 "comfort kits" from the Lafayette Fund for French soldiers in the trenches. He said there are thousands of wounded soldiers being brought from the battle zone around Verdun, and there is a great need for all kinds of things for their comfort.

Before sailing Mr. Warren said Americans could honor the memory of Lafayette by donating $2 each to the fund, which will provide a comfort kit for a soldier of France. If they include their name and address in the kit a soldier will be glad to send a button, he said, in return for the gift of a kit.

The kit contains underwear, socks, handkerchiefs and other useful articles for the soldiers, and more than 150,000 already have been sent to France by the Lafayette Fund in New York. Mr. Warren added that Francis Roche, room 122, Hotel Vanderbilt, would be pleased to accept any subscriptions for comfort kits, which are dispatched by every French liner.

TROOPERS NOW CLOSING ON VILLA

Continued from Page 1.

may be obtained has not been abandoned.

If that permission is denied, however, it is not probable that General Funston will immediately insist on using more troops, but it is believed he probably will suggest to the War Department the movement of the line of communication to some point where the base will be much nearer to the field of operations.

MORE TROOPS CROSS BORDER.

Hurried Into Mexico from Columbus, Says Report in El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, April 9.—A civilian, who arrived here today from Columbus, reported that additional troops are being hurried south into Mexico from the base as rapidly as they could be provided with transportation and equipment.

Recruits are arriving daily for the regiments in the field and all of the three regiments on the border here are being recruited to war strength, which is double their present strength. This will make it possible to send half regiments into Mexico without reducing the garrison along the border.

Three cars of recruits passed through here today for Columbus. Another car arrived from the East late this afternoon with men for the Fifth Cavalry. It came from Fort Slocum, N. Y., where the recruits had been in training for three months. Recruits also went through today for troops stationed at Douglas, Ariz.

Two companies of signal corps officers and men also arrived here today. One was from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the other from Fort Wood, N. Y. Each company consisted of thirty-eight men and officers, and they will join the advanced column at once.

The Quartermaster's Corps sent twenty-seven Packard trucks from here today for the motor transport service. Civilian drivers were in charge of them.

At Fort Bliss arrangements are being made to erect a wireless mast and install equipment for the Signal Corps to use in direct communication with the troops at the front and as a relay station for General Funston at San Antonio.

Local officials in El Paso made representations today to the military authorities, and two infantry battalions were sent from Fort Bliss tonight to act as reserves to the patrols who are on guard every night in the principal streets here. The police officials said they feared trouble with Mexicans in Juarez.

The one real basis for any apprehension here that is discoverable is that Villistas and other representatives of the anti-American faction in Mexico are spreading the wildest reports among the peons and soldiers in Juarez in the hope of causing an outbreak. Juarez is seething with the weirdest stories of the hostile intentions of the Americans and rumors of great victories over the United States soldiers won by Villa. The Carranza officials are doing their best to suppress these canards.

That the alarmists are not receiving much credence among the American refugees here is evidenced by the fact that a number of them have returned to Mexico and others are preparing to do so. Two mining men, who had left the country after the Santa Ysabel massacre, left here for Chihuahua City today. They said that while the situation was not without danger, they did not believe it was sufficiently menacing to keep them from their business.

Army supplies continue to go to the American base near Casas Grandes, Mexico, and the arrangement by which commercial shipments are sent by individuals to army contractors is working so well that General Bell today declared there was no present need of other lines of communication, and that the Ojinaga trail direct to Chihuahua should not be opened at the present time.

Major Elliott today sent 3,000 pounds of lemon and peppermint candy, 2,000 pounds of chocolate, and $4,000 worth of mixed candies to the front for the troops who were demanding sweets with their rations to take the place of pastries and other delicacies which they had when in camp.

A shipment of fifteen cars of hay, oats, provisions, and canned goods was sent across the river this afternoon to be transported to the supply stores in Casas Grandes, Colonia Dublan, and Pearson, when the Northwestern train leaves Juarez for the south early tomorrow morning. This makes three full trains of supplies to be sent south since Friday, and has put a damper on the demands of the interventionists that the railroad be seized and used for shipments of supplies to the "starving" troops at the front, some of whom have nothing to eat except bacon, eggs, fresh chicken, honey, hot cakes, coffee, and fresh milk and cream, according to a sample menu which Chaplain Randolph of the Sixth Infantry sent back to the border.

These same interventionists were also disappointed today when 10,000 Carranza troops, reported to be moving on Juarez from Laguna under General Luis Herrera, failed to arrive, and General Gavira refused to take seriously reports that he had been replaced by General Hernandez or General Herrera.

There are fewer than 1,000 troops in Juarez and along the Northwestern Road, and they are doing nothing but sleeping and eating in Juarez. The report that troops were sent out to Guzman to cut the railroad and prevent the shipment of United States Army supplies was also denied today by the head of the Northwestern Road, who stated that if any men went out they went in aeroplanes or walked, as there had been no trains down since Saturday.

BAKER REITERATES OPTIMISM.

Arrival of Supplies at Casas Grandes Pleases War Department.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — Sunday brought no dispatches to break the silence of several days regarding the operations of the American expedition in Mexico. Nevertheless, Secretary Baker tonight reiterated his optimism for early success of the hunt for Villa.

Lack of news since last Tuesday regarding the progress of General Pershing's campaign had not shaken official hope. It is pointed out that important developments may have occurred since it was last possible for the extreme advance columns to communicate with their field base. The latest information to the War Department, authentic although not conclusive, was that the advance columns apparently had located Villa and a considerable part of his command somewhere near Satevo.

The War Department has been advised, it is learned definitely tonight, that the Thirteenth Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Slocum, the victims of Villa's raid on Columbus just a month ago today, is at the front of the troops pursuing Villa.

Secretary Baker stated today that as far as he knew consideration was not being given to removal of the American border base from Columbus to Presidio, Tex., as reported from the border. He said no such suggestion had yet come from General Funston, although army officials admitted that by transferring the base of operations, considerable mileage would be saved in holding the lines of communication. Presidio, opposite Ojinaga, Chihuahua, is about 150 miles nearer Chihuahua City than Columbus is.

The War Department hopes to send one or two new aeroplanes to General Funston this week. An aviation officer is at the Curtiss and Sturtevant factories inspecting the machines. Delivery of the first of the eight new biplanes recently ordered has been promised for this week.

Members of the Army Medical Corps are gratified over reports from the hospital base at Fort Bliss regarding the small number of men taken ill while serving with General Pershing's command. Less than the average sick rate for field service has been reported.

General Funston reported to the War Department tonight the arrival at Casas Grandes, Mexico, of an adequate quantity of supplies and gasoline. Secretary Baker made this announcement:

"A very adequate quantity of hay, oats, food supplies, and gasoline has reached Casas Grandes, and is now in the process of distribution. This indicates that the general problem of provisioning the troops has apparently been relieved."

The Secretary refused to comment on the suggestion that the advices from General Funston indicated that the commercial use of the railroad, supplemented by the American motor truck trains, was working out to the satisfaction of the United States.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo tonight issued the following statement:

Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador designate of the de facto Government of Mexico, is today in receipt of a telegram from Mexico City advising him that official notice has been given by his Government that no further contracts will be made with foreign firms for arms and ammunition; in view of the fact that the recently established national works are now capable of supplying the entire demand of the Government.

It is announced that traffic between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, over the Interoceanic Railway, will soon be resumed. The line is now in good repair, and will handle both passengers and freight, which for some time has been going exclusively over the Mexican Central Railway.

Instructions have been issued to all Governors of States and military commanders directing them to refrain from interfering in any manner with civil courts in order that complete independence between the judicial and the executive powers may be effected. The same powers have been instructed to submit to the Secretary of the Interior all decrees, and orders proposed by them for approval before they can be put into effect.

The National Agrarian Commission held its first meeting at Queretaro on the seventh instant and discussed the means to put into practice a comprehensive system of agrarian reforms, which is the principal plank of the program of the revolution. Much has been done already in that direction by various Governors of States.

NEW CLOTHING SENT TROOPS.

$250,000 in Mexican Coin Also Goes to Them from Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 9.—American troops in the field in Mexico soon will be equipped with new clothing to replace that torn into shreds in the strain of the campaign. A consignment of shoes, hats, uniforms, sweaters, and other wearing apparel, valued at $100,000, was forwarded south along the American line of communication today.

With the clothing went a shipment of approximately $250,000 in American gold and silver coin to be used in paying the wages of the soldiers, who, while in foreign service, draw 20 per cent. additional pay. The troops have experienced difficulty changing American money, and for this reason Mexican coin was sent.

Much speculation was expressed among officers here today as to the possibility of the establishment of a new expeditionary base at a point east along the border and nearer the actual field of operations than Columbus. It is realized that as the length of the line of communication, now approximately 400 miles, increases the problem of keeping it intact increases proportionately.

Persistent rumors were current here today that a band of Mexicans crossed the American border at Noria, about fifty miles east of Columbus, last Wednesday night and went south into Mexico, cutting fences as they went. Nothing could be learned at military headquarters concerning the reports, which did not say whether the men were Villistas or an armed roaming band.

Little was known at military headquarters here today of the development of the campaign south of Satevo, but no uneasiness was expressed. Lieut. Col. D. A. Cabell, expeditionary Chief of Staff, who has been on station at Colonia Dublan, has gone to Namiquipa to establish a new field headquarters, while General Pershing is reported to be on his way to the extreme front south of Satevo.

VILLISTA BAND DEFEATED.

Mexicans Report Bandits' Reverse at a Town in Chihuahua.

MEXICO CITY, April 9.—The followers of the bandit Villa have suffered another defeat at the town of San Antonio Debabonoyoa, state of Chihuahua, according to advices received by the War Department.

James Linn Rodgers, representative of the American Government before the de facto Government, accompanied by John W. Bell, agent of the State Department at Queretaro, arrived here today and will remain for two days, returning to Queretaro Tuesday night.

Mr. Bell told Mexican newspaper men confidence existed in the United States that Mexico would solve her political and economic problems.

SALAZAR OVER THE LINE TO FIGHT OUR TROOPS

El Paso Police Believe Huerta's Old General Will Lead an Uprising.

EL PASO, Texas, April 9.—General Ynez Salazar, one of the best known of the former Heurta Generals, who has been living here, was reported tonight to have crossed the border with the announced attention of taking up arms against the United States.

The information was given to the police by a man who was closely associated with Salazar, and was accepted by them as true after investigation.

WAR ON FOOD SPECULATORS.

Mass Meeting Held in Mexico City and a Decree Is Issued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 9.—The opening gun in the Government's campaign to lower the prices of foodstuffs in the republic was fired by General Gonzales when he called a meeting of the leading merchants in Mexico City yesterday. The Government is determined to take strict measures to lower the almost prohibitive prices of first necessities, which are being held by the speculators, who have managed to hide tons of corn and beans, which are the staple foods of the common people.

In spite of the fact that there are thousands of sacks of flour in Mexico City, many of which are spoiling for the lack of proper storage facilities, the greed of the merchants, refusing to sell this flour except at an exorbitant price, has placed bread almost out of reach of the poor people. Decree after decree fixing the prices seems to have no effect, and it is well known that the Government may be obliged to use force.

General Gonzales issued a manifesto to Mexican farmers in which he offered a prize of $1,000 to the planter in each township under his jurisdiction, which includes the States of Mexico, Puebla, Morelos, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, and Oaxaca, for the best planted field. The manifesto says:

"Today we face the danger of public misery because of the scarcity or failure of the coming crops. To substitute the soil in the present predicament is a work of the highest patriotism incumbent on all good Mexicans."

$3.00 Round Trip
BALTIMORE
The Monumental City
WASHINGTON
The Capital of the Nation
SUNDAYS
April 16, May 14, June 11
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. Returning, leaves Washington 4:35 P. M. Baltimore 5:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion.
Pennsylvania R.R.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The proper care of FURS

A Cold-Dry-Air Storage Plant on the Premises

The Bonwit Teller & Co. vault is a most modern storage vault, constructed of steel and concrete, containing every innovation and device for the proper care of furs. Furs are insured against fire, moths and theft at a moderate cost.

Repairing and Remodeling

Bonwit Teller & Co. are prepared to accept orders for repairing and remodeling at specially low prices during the Spring and Summer months.
Estimates submitted. Tel. 7300 Murray Hill.

Broadway at 34th Street
Saks & Company
'Phone Greeley 2626

Beginning This Morning, an Important Exhibition and Sale of Men's
Imported Silk Neckwear at $1.35
7,200 Scarfs — 6 Designs — 35 Colors

¶ A most remarkable sale, but the method that produced it was very simple.

¶ The most famous Swiss manufacturer of neckwear silk sells his product to exclusive Fifth Avenue haberdashers, and usually sells from four to six dozen of a design.

¶ *Six months* ago we approached this manufacturer with an offer to take *100 dozen each of six designs at our price.*

¶ When he recovered from the shock, he closed the largest order he had ever taken *at the lowest price he has ever accepted.*

¶ The silks are worth so much more today than when the order was placed that the manufacturer offered us $1,000 in cash to cancel the order.

¶ These are the scarfs we shall place on sale today. The most remarkable we have ever seen in design, coloring and quality.

¶ And at $1.35, this is the greatest neckwear value we have ever offered.

Beginning today and continuing for one week
Sale of 1,000 Pairs of Men's Shoes at $3.95

¶ High Shoes and Oxfords, in the new models for Spring and Summer wear.

¶ Made to meet the requirements of men who demand footwear that is correct in every detail—shoes that retain their fine lines as long as they are worn.

¶ Mahogany, tan Russia, gun metal and kidskin are the leathers included, and every shoe offered is fitted with the improved Saks elastic heel.

¶ In all sizes and widths; every shoe taken from our regular stock.

Men's Shoe Dept., Fifth Floor.

LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA
Eleven Beaten Paths In New York

The men of New York have discovered that what is true of one Weber and Heilbroner haberdashery store is true of all of them.

And so they have beaten eleven paths to these eleven doors, and they have traveled these eleven paths so often that they have made this the largest haberdashery business in the country.

This business has grown big because *it has taken care of little things in a big way.*

The haberdashery business is a business of endless details—of the finest distinctions. It offers an opportunity for thoroughness such as few businesses offer.

It is natural that we should carry the largest stocks, and the greatest varieties, because the great metropolitan clientele of these stores demand them.

To carry these largest stocks is a big thing, and we have done this big thing in a big way, too, presenting to our customers the advantages resulting from this great purchasing power.

But it has been in the attention given each individual customer—the analytical study given every offering—a thorough understanding of every new requirement of fashion and all the minor shades of those requirements—plus a never-ending effort to give the most efficient service possible, that has made these stores what they are.

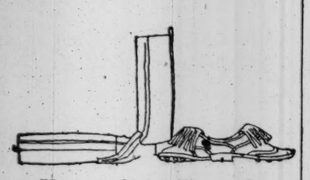
Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

"Anniped" Shoes To Complete a Tailored Outfit



Young feet, like young ideas, are more nimble than old ones.

They require shoes made to accommodate growth and activity, and displaying those points of correctness which are most important to young people.

Shoes That Are Correct for Every Use

"Anniped" Shoes, confined strictly to young men, boys, misses and girls, are made of only the highest grades of leather—the best qualities of everything put into shoes.

Being experts in the dress of young people, this organization has provided the special style of shoe for every outfit that precedent demands.

A tip, or a wing, on a shoe that should not bear it is a solecism never committed with "Anniped" Shoes.

"Anniped" Damp-proof Shoes

For the children and larger boys and girls, the "Damp-proof" shoe has established a reputation for service as well as appearance.

In both tan and black, it is a comparatively lightweight shoe that keeps out the moisture—a good street-wear shoe and equally good for school and the playground.

It is a thoroughbred in every particular.

Also sturdy school shoes for boys, made to stand the heaviest wear and tear.

Street Shoes for Young Men & Misses

These shoes have all the smartness that a shoe should have—designed to go with De Pinna tailored apparel.

Their excellent quality is evident in their appearance—and their distinctiveness is finding an ever widening appreciation.

"Anniped" White Buck and Sport Shoes

An exceptional quality of white buck is used in these shoes for boys and girls—the kind seen on the deck of a private yacht.

It gives long wear and makes the shoe retain its shape.

For young men's and misses' sport shoes a separate department is maintained.

A special study has been made of the footwear demanded by young people in the various sports, and experts have supplied them.

"Anniped" golf and tennis shoes are used and endorsed by some of the most expert players in the metropolis.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

ROOSEVELT GETS A TAFT RECRUIT

Continued from page 1.

ism—not Americanism of the blatant type, but the kind that enables us to assert our own rights, against the world if need be, and also to perform those services of mercy and enlightenment to less favored peoples that we have long looked upon as a real national mission. Commercialism has been too dominant a note in American life for the last generation. We need an enlightened patriotism to take its place.

And the campaign issue will be Americanism in yet another sense. We have had a sudden awakening not only concerning our real position in the world, but in domestic affairs. We have flattered ourselves for years on the wonderful assimilative qualities of America; we have boasted that we take peoples from all over the world and rapidly transform them into Americans. Yet at this present moment a certain element of our citizenship is organizing politically in the interest of a European power. These men openly assert that no candidate not friendly to Germany shall get their votes. For the first time in a hundred years, European politics is to be an issue in a Presidential campaign.

What are we to do in face of this situation? There is only one thing, of course, and that is to meet the issue boldly. Any party that runs away deserves defeat. Least of all can we Republicans avoid any discussion in which fundamental Americanism is the point in question.

I need not particularize further. The great issue of this coming Presidential campaign is Americanism—that is the position in a nutshell. In selecting a candidate we should consider this one point, and no other. We Republicans should select the one man who best represents the American ideal. We should throw aside all animosities, all jealousies, all personal ambitions. We must think only of our country, just as we did in 1860. Coming down to personalities, then, who is the one American who can do most for Americanism at this particular crisis?

A certain number of men—Cummins, La Follette, Fairbanks, Burton—may be dismissed at once. The American people haven't the slightest interest in any of these men. To nominate one of them would mean merely giving a certificate of election to Mr. Wilson. There are only two names now before the public that really arouse spontaneous enthusiasm.

The first of these is Justice Hughes. There is undoubtedly a spontaneous demand for Mr. Hughes's nomination. The people in the East do not understand the magic of Hughes's name among the farmers of the West. His famous stumping tour for Taft in 1908 has left an indelible impression on their minds. In an ordinary campaign, waged, as all our campaigns have been waged in the past, on domestic issues, Mr. Hughes would perhaps be our strongest candidate. He might be a powerful candidate now except for one fact: We do not know where he stands. No one doubts his genuine Americanism, it is true, but the present crisis demands that Americanism shall be expressed concretely.

What about the German-American propaganda? The sinking of the Lusitania? The question of armed merchantmen? English interference with our trade? The general submarine campaign? The invasion of Belgium? The abolition of international law? The building up of our army and navy? The Monroe Doctrine? The surrender of the Philippines? Our policy in Mexico? Our protectorate in Haiti and Nicaragua? Pan-Americanism? These are the subjects that will figure and should figure in the campaign. We do not know where Mr. Hughes stands on any of them.

And the really difficult thing about his candidacy is this: I do not see how we can find out. Let us ignore the question which disturbs many conscientious souls as to whether a Supreme Court Justice should be a candidate at all. The one thing that is plain is that he cannot conduct a campaign from the bench. Mr. Hughes cannot discuss pending questions without first resigning. There is not the slightest likelihood that he will resign. If the Republicans nominate Mr. Hughes, therefore, they will nominate an unknown quantity. They will nominate a man of the highest personal character and ability, but one whose lips are artificially sealed on the great problems facing us. Mr. Hughes does not ask or expect us to do this, for he steadfastly refuses to be a candidate. No political party, at this time above all, should be expected to go into the campaign blindfolded. Supposing the Republicans in 1860 had nominated a man whose ideas on slavery and national unity were unknown! Mr. Hughes's candidacy, therefore, simply cannot be discussed.

But the other available candidate is not subject to such an objection. Circumstances do not conspire to keep ex-President Roosevelt silent. We certainly know where he stands upon this great issue of Americanism. Some one has called him the "typical American"; certainly Europe looks upon him as the man who best embodies that energy, that ability, that sense of American honor, and that devotion to the principles of the fathers which traditionally make up the American character.

Now, in considering Roosevelt as a candidate, let us keep in mind only the fact that Americanism is the great issue before us. Present conditions justify us in submitting him to this test and this test alone. If the ordinary campaign issues—the tariff, the trusts, railroad regulation, and the like—were to control the situation, we might readily pause—we would never unanimously accept Roosevelt as a candidate on these issues, because the chances of disagreement are too many. But there is one aspect of Roosevelt upon which we cannot disagree. That is his Americanism. No one questions his sincere devotion to America and American ideals.

Some may say that his Americanism is blatant, braggart, and a constant incentive to trouble. His seven years as President dispose of that idea. He is the only President who has ever won a Nobel peace prize. His Administration confronted several situations that, in less intelligent hands, would have become "crises" and perhaps led to war. But Mr. Roosevelt handled them so skillfully that few realized their seriousness.

Most Americans do not know, for example, that Germany, in 1902, planned to destroy the Monroe Doctrine and gain a foothold in Venezuela. Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in his recently published "Life of John Hay," discloses how Roosevelt foiled this and still retained the friendship of Germany. Only his energetic action in 1907 prevented war with Japan. Mr. Roosevelt did not accomplish these diplomatic victories by any policy of "watchful waiting"; he acted promptly and intelligently at the critical moment. And he did these things so quietly that we are only now just beginning to learn about them.

Does any one doubt that our history would have been very different in the last two years if Roosevelt had been President; with a man like Elihu Root as Secretary of State? Who can so well as Roosevelt restore the United States to its position of prestige in the family of nations? Who can play so important a rôle in the European peace negotiations as the man who settled the Russo-Japanese war? Who can so capably handle Lusitania crises as the statesman who kept German aggression off the Western Hemisphere fourteen years ago? Who can do so much in consolidating all American elements as the man who has demonstrated so many times his following with all classes of our citizenship? Who can so successfully restore our defenses as the President whose Administration gave us the second navy in the world?

This, not political manoeuvring, will make Roosevelt the Presidential candidate—circumstances are logically and inexorably selecting him. We cannot stop it if we would. Not even Roosevelt himself can stop it. It is nothing less than fate.

VAUGHAN'S
Central Park
Lawn Grass Seed

Sow now Vaughan's "Central Park" and "Columbian" (for shade), originated by us; have been sold on their merits for more than thirty years in and about New York. They are the best permanent mixtures; making a close, velvety turf; no foul seeds; no weeds; sure to grow.

Prices: 25 lbs., $6.45; 15 lbs., $3.95; 5 lbs., $1.35; per lb., 30c.
Orders of $2.00 and over prepaid.
Vaughan's Catalogue 160 Pages FREE

Vaughan's Seed Store
THIRTY NINTH YEAR
WRITE OR CALL
Barclay St., cor. Church St.

ROOSEVELT "FOUND WANTING."

Choate's Opinion—Hughes Inexperienced—Root Only Logical Candidate

Joseph H. Choate issued a statement yesterday giving his reasons for his advocacy of Elihu Root's nomination for the Presidency, in which he said that Roosevelt "was tried in 1912 and found wanting." Mr. Choate blamed Colonel Roosevelt for President Wilson's election and said: "It is inconceivable that the same party should so soon forget and forgive as to give him a renomination now as a reward for what he did then."

Mr. Choate refers to Justice Hughes as an undesirable candidate because of his inexperience in foreign affairs. His statement follows:

The presentation, by a number of faithful Republicans, of the name of Elihu Root as the logical candidate of the Republican Party for President in the coming election, is most timely.

We are now within less than two months of the meeting of the National Republican Convention. That convention is apparently to be an open and unpacked convention, belonging to no candidate and not to be stampeded for anyone. A large number of the Republican leaders will enter the lists, and the convention will be absolutely free to nominate the best man.

"Choose the best" should be our motto from now on.

The present President was a minority President. The vote in 1912 was: Wilson, 6,293,019; Taft, 3,484,956; Roosevelt, 4,119,507. Taft and Roosevelt combined over Wilson, 1,311,444. Probably in that election many Republicans voted for Wilson; certainly none will do so again; his conduct of affairs since the commencement of this horrible war must be fatal to him. His declaration that there are nations too proud to fight," including of course our nation, is still echoing around the world and has subjected our whole people to humiliation and contempt, and it has not been and never can be explained. His conduct of our foreign relations with Mexico and with Germany, and his vacillating and feeble course on "preparedness" have worked in the same direction. Since the 4th of August, 1914, his star has been steadily on the wane, and no intelligent Republican can possibly vote for him again.

Mr. Root is the only one of the three leading candidates who can fully commend himself to all members of the party. "Merit and fitness" are the test, and no man can say that he is not the best qualified man for the office, of all the three. He has been a loyal Republican from the beginning, rendering the party great services which were always equally great services to the Nation, at untold sacrifices to himself, and his unmatched experience in foreign affairs as Secretary of State and Senator will assure the whole country that we shall be in safe hands.

Mr. Roosevelt is not a "tried Republican" or rather he was "tried" in 1912 and found wanting. He then deliberately attempted to destroy the party, bolted from it, and set up his Progressive machine for the sole purpose of defeating Mr. Taft and gratifying his own selfish aim, and was thus chiefly responsible for the election of Mr. Wilson. It is inconceivable that the same party should so soon forget and forgive as to give him a renomination now as a reward for what he did then.

It should, as I think, be regarded as a fatal drawback to Justice Hughes's nomination that he is a Justice of the Supreme Court, a court which must be kept forever inviolate from without or from within. Its spotless ermine should never be smirched in the muddy turmoil of politics. When a nomination for the Presidency was tendered to Justice Storey, one of the greatest Judges of that court, without his knowledge, he immediately wrote declining the nomination, and declaring that he would not accept the office, even with the unanimous consent of the whole people. That is the only attitude which the members of that court should hold, or which should be held toward them by the people—hands off the Supreme Court.

Besides this, Justice Hughes has never had any experience in foreign affairs which now most critically involve our national honor and safety, and, what is more, no man knows what his views are on this or any other of the leading questions which now agitate the people of the United States. Under the circumstances, can the party which in this election expects to resume the reins of Government afford to select him? His judicial record is perfect; why should not he and his party and the whole people be content with that, as his one and only proper place for life?

These are some of the reasons which lead me to join in the presentation of Mr. Root's name as the best available candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Root is expected to return to this city from Washington tomorrow.

BARNES QUOTED AS ACCEPTING COLONEL

Tale of After-Dinner Talk That Is Promptly Denied by One of the Diners.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Still another sensational angle was given today to the fight to make Theodore Roosevelt the Republican nominee for President by a story, much discussed in Harvard circles here, that William Barnes, old-time enemy of Roosevelt and Republican ex-State Chairman of New York, had said that he believed Roosevelt would be nominated, and that he would be prepared to support the Colonel. Mr. Barnes, according to the story, made these statements at a dinner of the Harvard Class of 1888, which was held recently at the Harvard Club in New York City. Mr. Barnes is a member of that class.

Here is the story: After the last course of the dinner, Mr. Barnes asked that the waiters leave the room. There were cheers for Mr. Barnes and calls for a talk about politics. Mr. Barnes prefaced his address by saying that he felt at liberty to talk freely. First he turned his discussion to the Wilson Administration. Mr. Wilson, he is quoted as saying, "would give anything if he were a Republican," as the Republicans had given him the support needed in carrying out his policies. He intimated that Mr. Wilson was not at all pleased by the action of many of his Democratic followers.

Mr. Barnes went on to say, so the story goes, that he had come to the conclusion that Colonel Roosevelt would be the nominee of the Republicans and that it might be well for him to explain his belief, inasmuch as his relations with Colonel Roosevelt had not been very cordial in recent years. Some of these relations, he is quoted as saying, "were aired in court," and then he went on to explain that this fact would not make it impossible for him to bring himself to support the Colonel.

"If Colonel Roosevelt is nominated I will be prepared to support him for election," is another remark credited to Mr. Barnes. He is quoted, also, as saying that a careful canvass had been made and that it had shown that there was a remarkable sentiment for Colonel Roosevelt in the Middle West.

"In some States in the Middle West," he is reported to have said, "Colonel Roosevelt leads four to one over any other Republican candidate."

That is one version of the class of '88 dinner given by a member of high standing in this community, who, however, does not want his name used in connection with this report. Another prominent Boston man who is a member of the class said that he attended the dinner and heard Mr. Barnes say he would be prepared to support Colonel Roosevelt if the Colonel were nominated by the Republican Convention.

Some political leaders who were told of the story said that they did not doubt it was true, as Barnes was the strictest kind of a party man and would do almost anything rather than be known as an irregular.

The Barnes story was about the most exciting bit of political gossip which marked the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt in Boston on his three days' trip to Massachusetts. The Colonel would not comment on the report or upon any other phase of the political situation, making it evident that he had come here to avoid political controversies.

The Colonel, who had motored in from Oyster Bay to catch the noon train from the Grand Central Station in New York City for Boston, arrived at the Back Bay Station here at 6 o'clock. The only persons who accompanied the Colonel here were five New York newspaper correspondents. The Colonel had a stateroom on the train, and remained in it throughout the entire trip except at the luncheon hour.

In the smoking rooms of the train there was little discussed, after the Colonel's presence on the train became known, except the political situation. Most of the men who talked with THE TIMES correspondent seemed to believe that the Colonel would be nominated.

At the Back Bay Station the Colonel was greeted by his old-time friend, Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow of 56 Beacon Street, with whom the Colonel will stay during his visit in Boston. There was a crowd of about 300 persons at the station and they pushed and shoved one another aside in an effort to see the Colonel.

At the Bigelow home the Colonel went into seclusion. He granted a short interview to the correspondents, said he had seen no one here connected with politics and added that he would take no part in any public function.

The Colonel had dinner tonight at Dr. Bigelow's home with Judge and Mrs. Robert Grant, Owen Wister, who recently wrote some verse attacking President Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Thayer. Colonel Roosevelt said he had no visitors, and literature was the subject most discussed.

Republican leaders here say Roosevelt probably would carry the State against President Wilson. They say that Massachusetts is for preparedness of the Roosevelt brand, and that it would take only a little stirring to arouse the people to a high pitch of patriotism.

These leaders say that Senator Lodge and Governor McCall probably would be for the Colonel at Chicago if it was evident that he had a chance of winning the nomination. There is doubt as to the position that Senator Weeks would take, but there is a strong feeling among some of the leaders that Weeks would be found in the Roosevelt line-up if conditions were favorable.

Little seems to be thought here of the chances of Elihu Root being nominated. The general feeling seems to be that Root would support Roosevelt. The Hughes sentiment, so far as could be learned by a hasty canvass of the situation, is not very strong, but it seems evident that an out-and-out avowal by Hughes for preparedness and the defense of the nation's honor would put an entirely different complexion on the situation.

If the primary fight goes on here and the ticket of Roosevelt delegates at large, which includes Congressman Gardner, Grafton D. Cushing, Charles Sumner Bird, and Robert M. Washburn, remains in the field, the prediction here is that the majority of the men on the regular Republican ticket, as well as the regulars in the district fights, will win. The election of Lodge and McCall of the regulars is generally conceded, and it is felt now that Murray Crane will pull through. Senator Weeks is looked upon as the weakest of the regular "Big Four."

Mr. Bird and Mr. Cushing are said to have the best chance of election on the Roosevelt ticket. Bird apparently is going to remain in the race. In a statement he issued tonight as a reply to the statement by George von L. Meyer, given out by Mr. Meyer at Oyster Bay on Saturday, he included this paragraph:

"God save us from those who say they are for Roosevelt, and at the same time say they are for the Weeks-Crane-McCall delegates, who are working overtime for the defeat of Roosevelt."

Colonel Roosevelt will attend a luncheon party given by his sons, Archie and Quentin, at noon tomorrow, at which he will probably meet several of the boys from Harvard who have joined the recruits, obtained partly by Archie's efforts, to boom preparedness among the students by attending the Summer camps at Plattsburg. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he will attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers and an alumni meeting. The Colonel will attend another dinner party at the home of Dr. Bigelow tomorrow night, and will leave for Farmington, Conn., Tuesday at noon to visit his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles. He will return Wednesday to New York.

PHILIP MORRIS
"The LITTLE BROWN BOX"
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH CIGARETTES

William Rand, a lawyer of 37 Wall Street, who was a member of the class of 1888 at Harvard and who was at the recent class dinner, last night denied the story that William Barnes predicted that Colonel Roosevelt would be the Republican nominee for President and that he would support him.

"The report is absolutely without foundation," said Mr. Rand, "and must have been manufactured out of whole cloth. I do not see how anybody could possibly have conceived the idea that Mr. Barnes made any such statement."

ON FIRST BALLOT, SAYS FISH.

Assemblyman Says Roosevelt will Sweep Republican Convention.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., brought to THE NEW YORK TIMES last night news of the indorsement by the Putnam County Progressive Committee of Colonel Roosevelt for President. Mr. Fish expressed the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt was certain also to be the Republican condidate. He did not care to discuss the political situation generally, but he said:

"Regardless of the action of the Republican delegates from New York, I have no doubt whatever that the Republican national convention will nominate Theodore Roosevelt on the first ballot. All the other great States, like Pennsylvania and Illinois, I am sure, will go solidly for him."

The resolution adopted by the Putnam County Progressive Committee at Carmel on Saturday was as follows:

"Resolved, that in the present international crisis, Theodore Roosevelt stands as the greatest exponent of American principles, and is better fitted than any other man to solve the grave problems confronting our country, and furthermore,

"Resolved, that the Progressive Party nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President, regardless of the action of any other political party, believing that he represents the highest ideals of American citizenship and patriotism, and that a majority of the American electorate are anxious to support him at the polls."

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., was elected Chairman of the committee, George Witheridge, Treasurer, and James Lalley, Secretary. Assemblyman Fish will be the delegate to the Chicago Progressive Convention on June 7.

SEES WALL ST. INFLUENCES.

Henry Watterson Fears Effect on Party of "Roosevelt Claquers."

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—Under the caption, "The Money Devil Plans Treason," Henry Watterson will say in The Courier-Journal tomorrow:

"After all is said which can be said of the aptitude for affairs, the resources, audacity, and industry of Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for office—that being his lifelong professional employment—his method recalls the habit of the ostrich at the moment of danger of hiding its head while leaving its body exposed to attack. One would think the Gary dinner and the Bacon luncheon too obvious to fool anybody. Yet the would-be partaker of 'the third cup of coffee' those entertainments were intended to provide seems to fancy his plans and schemes thus publicly exploited in a state of perfect concealment.

"But what of the Republican Party? Granted that the blackmail proceeding of the big stick bearing the menace, 'take me or defeat,' supported by the abundant money of the interests, is a serious matter, can sensible party managers believe it either a sure or a tempting promise?

"If they yield to it and are beaten, what then? * * *

"With Root to lead the way and Gary to foot the bills, the condottieres of Wall Street can probably dominate the coming National Republican Convention. Those of the delegates who cannot be scared may be bought. The streets of Chicago will be made to ring with Roosevelt music. The galleries of the Coliseum will be packed with Roosevelt claquers.

"Enthusiasm comes cheap—indeed, the world abounds with fools who can be had for nothing. On the surface it will look as if the woods were actually on fire for Roosevelt. What of the day after—the sober, second thought of the people—the voters of the Republican Party who are at heart Republicans? What of the issues which will down at no man's bidding and cannot be explained away? What of the revelations the campaign is sure to bring forth? How might it profit the Republican Party to gain a man on horseback and lose it's immortal soul, the likelihood being that, if it monkeys with the Roosevelt buzz saw, it will lose both?"

WHITMAN'S PERSONAL VICTORY.

Governor Regards Barnes's Defeat in Committee as Indorsement.

ALBANY, April 9.—The victory of the Tanner faction over the followers of William Barnes at the meeting of the Republican State Committee, at New York yesterday, is construed by Governor Whitman as an unqualified indorsement of his administration.

The Governor returned from New York today, and he let it be understood by his callers that he looked upon the result of the committee meeting as a personal victory. He told his friends that the up-State vote was solidly behind him, and that even greater support in the committee would have been forthcoming if it had been needed.

Governor Whitman believes also that the indorsement of himself by the committee indicates that Supreme Court Justice Hughes is the choice of the majority of New York Republicans for the Presidential nomination.

SILVER & CROSS FOXES

We have received a wonderful collection of these beautiful pelts which we will offer during the entire week commencing

Monday April 10th

at exceptionally attractive prices

A two skin set of exceedingly rare specimens of SILVER FOX AT $5,500

Clark & Weinberg
Near 50th St. 634 Fifth Ave

CHANGE OF NAME
THE HOSPITAL Saturday and Sunday ASSOCIATION of N.Y. City
has become by order of the Court, the

UNITED HOSPITAL FUND
OF NEW YORK

The new name is in keeping with its broad, year-round activities:

1. To raise money for the free work of the hospitals;
2. To co-ordinate and extend hospital service;
3. To secure free treatment for worthy persons;
4. To give facts as to hospital needs, resources and results.

Approved hospitals are aided in proportion to the actual free work each does, regardless of race or creed.

With about 100 hospitals in New York City asking support, it is evident that contributors should be not only generous but discriminating, so as to secure the most good.

GIFTS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED NOW for sufferers in our own hospitals whose usual receipts have been cut into by war appeals, while cost of drugs and supplies has risen. This object is also peculiarly worthy of testamentary remembrance.

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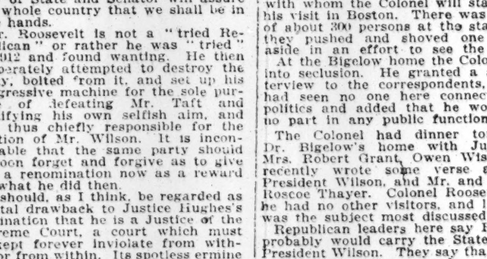

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Moderate in size, five feet, four inches long—moderate in price—only $675. This superb, little Grand combines all the qualities of tone to delight the musician, with the compactness of size essential in modern home making.

Moderate terms of $50 now, and convenient payments monthly, make easy the purchase of a Cupid Grand.

Your piano taken in Exchange.

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FIFTH AVENUE at 32d STREET

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100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA

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16 HURT IN NEW HAVEN CRASH

Engineer's Quick Wit Saves Lives Near Waterbury, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

THOMASTON, Conn., April 9.—Prompt action on the part of Engineer Carl H. Holme of Waterbury saved many lives on the New Haven Road today, and only sixteen persons were injured when his train, running thirty-six miles an hour from Winsted to Bridgeport, by way of Waterbury, was derailed by a half-open switch between here and Waterbury. When about 400 feet from the switch frog at Jericho siding, which had become clogged with snow, Engineer Holme threw on the emergency brakes. The momentum of the train was suddenly slackened, and only the engine, baggage car, and two coaches left the rails.

The locomotive went down an embankment, carrying with it Engineer Holme and his fireman, but neither was seriously hurt. The more seriously injured are Edward Bassone of Torrington, in a Waterbury hospital with his left leg broken; Dominick Quelewek of Torrington, broken jaw, and Mrs. Yule Ingst of Torrington, left knee fractured.

Among those slightly injured were Alice Mygilvany, Charles Smith, William Segal, Lawrence Fein, and Gertrude Rose, all of New York, and Joseph Barton, J. Russell, and Samuel Lavette, all of Brooklyn, N. Y. After receiving medical attention, they left for their homes.

The derailed train was known as the Sunday Special, No. 1,235, due in New York at 11:43 A. M. The accident occurred about six miles north of Waterbury, and physicians and ambulances from that city were hurried to the scene. Many persons on their way from church went from this town and gave aid to the injured passengers, most of whom were suffering from shock and glass cuts.

"A mark of education is the ability to discriminate—" In the preparation of

Chiris (Pronounced SHE-RIS) **OLIVE OIL**

we are catering exclusively to the discriminating. Its slightly higher price demands this distinction.

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This work prepares for high-grade office and factory accounting positions, for expert accounting practice and for C. P. A. examinations in any State. Highest standard. Reasonable rates.

Send for particulars.

The BROAKER ACCOUNTICS CORP., Inc.
50 West 24th St., New York.

STORAGE EGGS
AT 23c TO 23½c PER DOZEN
ARE NOW A
GOOD BUY.

You can pay us $1.00 per case margin and we will carry the $6.00 balance, or you can buy outright for the investment and profit. Orders taken for 300 to 30,000 cases.

Three and one-half cents per dozen will cover buying, inspecting, selling, interest, storage, and insurance until January, at which time or before they will probably be worth 28c to 32c per dozen.

We have foreign and domestic outlets for their sale. Storage holdings in 47 Warehouses today 60% less than last year at same time.

Full particulars on request. Phone Worth —2353-4.

H. E. STOUT CO.
Wholesale Receivers
317 WASHINGTON ST., N. Y.

The Effective Way

The Lost Found Through The New York Times

The New York Times:

I am glad to state that through your newspaper I was successful in having my lost article returned to me.

I take this means of thanking you for assisting me in locating the fob, and it only goes to again point out the value of your newspaper, not only as "the" paper for daily news, but also as a valuable help to those in trouble. It might be of interest to you to know that I placed a similar advertisement in another newspaper, but received no response.

(Signed) N. H. Morris,
379 Broadway.

Advertisements for articles lost, if published in The New York Times, receive a circulation in New York City greater than if published in The Herald, Sun and Tribune COMBINED—and, in addition, are reprinted in a bulletin, which is sent to pawnbrokers, police stations, department stores, railroad depots, dog pounds, etc.

Telephone lost advertisements to The Times, Bryant 1000.

NEW ARMY MOVIES TO DRILL RECRUITS

Pictures Show the Execution of Arms Manual and the Handling of Guns.

GEN. WOOD APPROVES IDEA

Films to be Sent to All Points for Instruction Where No Trained Officers Are Available.

For the benefit of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, members of his staff, officers from Governors Island, and recruits of the Officers' Training Corps for Newspapermen, a private view of the completed sections of a series of moving pictures, which have been prepared with the sanction of the War Department, illustrating the rudiments of military training, were shown yesterday afternoon at the Wurlitzer Art Rooms, 120 West Forty-first Street. The series of pictures, which have been arranged for exhibition throughout the country, were intended as a means of supplementing the work of drill officers for civilians, in cases where it was not possible to assign officers of the regular army for instruction duty.

The new system of teaching drill by pictures, prepared under the supervision of Sherwood M. Hard, represents, by accurate and specially posed examples, the proper methods of executing setting-up exercises, the manual of arms, squad drill, the use of the bayonet, the mechanism of the army rifles, and the use of first-aid equipment.

The portions of the series which were exhibited yesterday showed "plebes" at West Point being put through regulation calisthenics, and special pictures of Capt. Herman J. Koehler, for many years Supervisor of Athletics at West Point, executing the prescribed exercises alone. A series of pictures illustrating the manual of arms took up the major portion of the reel.

At the close of the series of pictures, Captain Kilbourne of the General Staff at Governors Island explained the uses to which the pictures might be put, counteracting our lack of sufficient drill officers to make an army of volunteers fit for active service in a short time, should the need arise. He said that use of motion pictures to drill large numbers of men in scattered parts of the country, would insure the uniform training necessary to enable bodies of fresh troops, whether trained in Maine or California, to be drilled together without readjustment or loss of time. The use of the phonograph, to supplement the pictures would, he said, give the accurate inflection for commands.

By shortening the time required to make a soldier of a citizen, he said, the picture method of instruction for recruits would prove of great advantage, although he admitted that the exact time saved by the new system of instruction would have to be proved by its use. In case of a national crisis, even a small shortening of the time would be of inestimable service, he said.

At the close of the meeting, General Wood, in answer to a request for his opinion upon the uses of the new system, said it had his hearty approval as providing an accurate and uniform method of instruction for the recruit. He advised, he said, that the pictures should be given slowly, in order that the various minutiae of the manual of arms might be carefully studied. General Wood also repeated the obvious uses of the method in augmenting the work of the drill officer, mentioning the fact that the shortage of officers who could be released from their regular duties with the army for drill duty made the adoption of the new method of double value.

It was said yesterday that, in its completed form, the series of pictures would be divided into sections, for use in short lectures covering one subject at a time. As each motion is executed several times in each picture, and a board, on which the commands which are being followed are printed, appears in each, the repetition of the proper method of executing the order will, it is expected, save the time which is required in the matter of correction during the actual drilling of the recruit. A further use for the films by the regular army has been suggested as a means of correcting carelessness in drilling among the regular troops.

NEW LIFE-SAVING SERUM.

Intended for Those Unconscious from Drowning or Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—A departure in medical science, which if successful will revolutionize the treatment of persons apparently dead from drowning or asphyxiation, is now being experimented with at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It consists of the injection of a serum to stimulate the blood to such an extent as will form a reaction on the heart. This will keep the patient alive until the apparatus perfected some time ago to clear the lungs can be put into use.

The serum has been tried on animals in the laboratories in the institution, and in several cases has been successful. However, in most of the cases there have been after effects, such as high blood pressure or hardening of the arteries. According to the physicians, if the serum can be perfected, it will revive patients even after several hours of unconsciousness. In the case of one animal the serum was injected four hours after the drowning took place and the animal was brought back to life, but died afterward of high blood pressure.

ROOSEVELT, JR., APPLAUDED

Plattsburg Recruit in Church Urges Training in Schools.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., told a large congregation in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh Street, last night that his credo was that manhood suffrage carried with it manhood obligations, and that he favored preparedness in this country not only for much needed protection, but as a means of awakening interest in the National Government.

After the service had ended, the Rev. John Armstrong Wade, rector of the church, introduced the speaker as "Lieutenant Roosevelt," and added that this was no time to be talking of peace if we were not prepared.

"The strongest voice in the world just now," he said, "is the howitzer. I take pleasure in introducing to you a man by no better title than a Plattsburg rookie."

Mr. Roosevelt declared he favored the Australian system of starting boys in elementary military training when they were young and at the receptive age.

"I don't believe in the theory that if there is no preparation there is no trouble," he said. "I don't believe in a negative righteousness. History has proved that all wars are the results of the particular ambition of a militaristic leader or party. We don't want a large army, but we want a large number of citizens who know something about carrying a gun."

The congregation packed the church, and Mr. Roosevelt, who spoke with marked clearness and ease, so pleased them that at the conclusion of his speech there was short applause.

VICTORY FOR LA FOLLETTE.

Belated Returns Give Senator Bare Majority of Wisconsin Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—The last scattering returns from the extreme northern part of the State on Tuesday's election of national delegates to the Republican Convention have turned Senator La Follette's supposed overwhelming defeat into a partial victory, for he will have a bare majority of the Wisconsin delegation. These belated returns give La Folette one of the district delegates and two of the delegates at large. The final result of the election shows fourteen delegates for La Follette and twelve for Governor Philipp, his opponent, who is himself the only anti-La Follette victor in the list of four delegates at large.

The manner in which Milwaukee carried the day for La Follette is counteracted in part by the showing outside of Milwaukee, where the racial issue in part has an entirely different angle. Outside of Milwaukee there was a strong vote against the two Germans on the list of delegates at large. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Emil Baensch was a Philipp candidate, and Christian Doerfler a La Folette candidate, and both ran far behind the rest of their ticket outside of Milwaukee. It is evident that a prejudice against a purported plan of the German-American Alliance in Wisconsin to elect ten of the delegates to the National Convention had an important part in cutting their figures. Baensch and Doerfler were only saved by the big Milwaukee votes.

SAYS WE OUTDO GEORGE III.

Auto Association Head Quotes Jefferson in Letter to Mayor.

The Automobile Dealers' Association, through R. H. Johnston, its President, has written to Mayor Mitchel in opposition to the bill now pending before the Legislature requiring the licensing of all operators of motor vehicles. Mr. Johnston said the motives of the association in opposing the measure had been misrepresented, and that he desired to set the Mayor right. The bill, he said, was opposed, in the first place, because the association believed there were enough laws and ordinances already to confuse citizens. The letter to the Mayor read:

"We believe that a great majority of the citizens of New York feel exactly as did Thomas Jefferson, when, in complaining to the Government of George III., he wrote in the Declaration of Independence: 'He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out of their substance.' We believe if George III. were to return to earth, and were to see the number of officers who are eating out of our substance, he would admit he was a piker. We also fear that any extension of laws regarding the issuing of licenses is fraught with grave possibilities. In this connection we need only point out that in the recent investigation of the Department of Licenses it was found that, (I quote from the official report,) 'five out of seven Inspectors to whom bribes were offered accepted them.'"

Mr. Johnston expressed the opinion that new laws governing the minor activities of the citizens and the creation of new offices would tend to harass the people and, to illustrate, he cited the imaginary experience of a business man in and out of the courts trying to comply with the laws and orders now in force. He declared that the orders of the Fire Department varied from season to season like fashions.

TO TEST A UNION THEOLOGUE

New York Presbytery Has One Candidate from Disputed Seminary.

For the first time since warning was given to the New York Presbytery by the General Assembly concerning accepting candidates for the ministry not sound in the Presbyterian faith, the Presbytery meets today to examine applicants. A protest will be made in the form of an overture to the General Assembly from the New York Presbytery prohibiting the acceptance of Union Theological Seminary graduates unless they are approved upon examination by some other authority than the majority of the New York clergymen and elders.

That the overture will be adopted is by no means sure.

The record shows only one Union Seminary graduate to offer himself, but it was said last night that there might be another, a special student. The one of record is Earl Leroy Douglas of McKeesport, Penn., a graduate of Princeton, 1913. He has taken the full course at Union. His examination today will be keenly watched.

The Mystery Back of Fur Storage

When your furs come out of storage in the Fall, a close examination of the skins would tell you convincingly *where they had spent the Summer.*

You would find that some houses do not place *in cold storage* all the furs stored with them.

They place the natural furs, such as mink, sable and ermine, in their crowded cold storage space. The dyed furs, such as dyed fox and dyed muskrat, *they hang up outside.*

Such service you get at cheap rates—and it is cheap, ineffient service. Here, *every piece,* no matter whether natural or dyed, is placed in spacious cold storage rooms and cared for by experts.

Telephone, Madison Sq., 5230

H. JAECKEL & SONS INC. 16 W. 32nd STREET

(8 Doors from Fifth Avenue)

America's Leading Furriers

START REFERENDUM ON PREPAREDNESS

Seven Hundred Commercial Bodies Voting on Plan Prepared by a Committee.

FOR A MUCH STRONGER NAVY

Universal Military Service and Mobilization of Economic Resources Also Part of Project.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has begun a referendum on preparedness, asking 700 commercial bodies in the United States to vote for or against a plan of national defense devised by a committee of which Bascom Little, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is Chairman. The bodies to which the question is being submitted have a membership of approximately 300,000.

The committee recommends that a council of national defense be created by law to assist in the development of an adequate and continuing policy; that a staff of mobilization be created by law and maintained in time of peace to insure the most effective use of the economic resources of the United States in time of war; that a program of naval construction be adopted sufficient, at least, to restore the United States to a position of second naval power in the Atlantic, with a surplus in the Pacific sufficient to protect the coasts, possessions, trade routes, Canal Zone and adjacent territory.

The committee favors the creation by law of a General Staff for the navy by strengthening the present office of Naval Operations or otherwise. A recommendation is made that the regular army be increased until, with its trained reserves, it shall be sufficient to furnish the first line of land defense.

Further, the committee recommends that universal military training be adopted, and that a fundamental feature of the national policy for supplying war material should be to educate private industry in time of peace in the manufacture of such material, under Government regulation of prices, rather than to trust to production in Government plants alone.

It is urged by the committee that the educative arrangements with private manufacturers for the production of war material in time of peace serve not only to supply current needs of the army and navy, but also to accumulate a reserve of war material sufficient to supply the land and sea forces, both regular and reserve, from the beginning of a possible war until such time as the industries of the country could produce the increased supplies required.

Finally, it is proposed that an adequate number of officers be added to the regular army for detached service and that a properly trained officer reserve corps be created, sufficient to officer the very large number of men who would have to be raised immediately in the event of war.

STOLEN P. O. ORDERS CASHED

Blanks Taken In St. Louis Filled Out and Offered Here.

The Post Office authorities have sent a warning throughout the city to small merchants and business men to exercise care in cashing money orders. This warning is made necessary because several stolen money order blanks, part of the loot of the robbery of a branch Post Office in St. Louis, have appeared here filled out, and have been cashed. Just how many blanks were stolen the Post Office Inspectors would not say, but it is known that the thieves got less than one hundred. Each blank can be filled out for any sum up to $100.

Within the last few days agents of the Post Office Department have supplemented the printed warning by making calls on storekeepers on the upper east side, and some of those visited are of the opinion that it was in that part of the city that the forged orders were cashed. It is believed that the orders are being put out by a gang of Post Office thieves, armed with the proper rubber stamps, and well acquainted with the methods of the money order division.

Two years ago, when a number of money order blanks were stolen in the West, they were "cashed" here. The authorities found that the first were cashed in the Bronx, and the trail led down to the east side.

CAN'T BAN ARMED SHIPS.

Dr. W. B. Guthrie Says Constitution Gives Us Right to Travel on Them.

Dr. William B. Guthrie, Professor of Political Science of the College of the City of New York, said yesterday in an address at the Pi Epsilon Phi fraternity house, 320 West 138th Street, that the movement in Congress to pass a law forbidding citizens of the United States to travel on armed ships would have been in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to citizens the right to bear arms.

"In my opinion, a citizen of the United States has the same right to protection under this provision of the Constitution of the United States, whether he is in this country or traveling abroad," he said, "and no act of Congress or regulation of the Administration could deprive him of it.

"On the other hand, the Administration undoubtedly has the right to see to it that those arms should be carried for defensive purposes only. The State of New York has the right to forbid me to keep arms in my house, or exercises that power, but the United States could not prevent me from having arms for my protection, because of that Constitutional provision. If American ships or neutral ships should decide to mount arms to defend themselves from illegal attacks, they would be justified both under the Constitution and under international law. The Government could regulate the amount of arms they carried, provided it did not make the amount so small as to take away the substance from the right to carry arms for defense, as guaranteed by the Constitution. The Administration has, in my opinion, correctly interpreted the law, but if the views of Congress had prevailed in the recent contest on this question, I believe the courts could have been appealed to successfully to maintain the right to arm."

ROB WOMAN IN PARK.

Crowd Joins Police in Vain Hunt for Two Footpads.

Miss Isabella Thomson of 2 West Ninety-fourth Street was walking home in Central Park West near Eighty-fifth Street last night when two men going in the opposite direction suddenly seized her, and one of them grasped her hand bag containing $10 while the other took a key-ring which she carried in her other hand. Miss Thomson screamed, but the men had vaulted the park wall on the opposite side of Central Park West before Policemen Cassidy and Murphy, were able to stop them. The policemen ran after them blowing police whistles.

More than twenty men waiting for an Eighty-sixth Street cross-bound car at the busy transfer point joined in the chase and with the policemen they searched the near part of the park, beating the shrubbery. They continued the search for more than an hour, but they found no trace of the robbers. Policeman Murphy reported the loss of the handbag and key-ring at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and Miss Thomson was sent to her home where a physican was called.

FIVE PER CENT

net income on an investment where you cannot lose your principal is a good return these days. You had better take the opportunity to get a Guaranteed Mortgage while the rate is still 5%.

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383 E. 149th St., N. Y. 1354 B'way, Bkn.
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160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

SAYS SHE HAS SAVED DOGS.

Miss James Believes Shipments for Vivisection Have Ceased.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., April 9.—Miss Helen I. James of Ridgefield Park, who started an agitation against the Board of Commissioners for selling dogs to a New York institute at $1 a head for vivisection purposes, said today she believed public opinion and publicity had already won the day. She did not believe, she said, that any more stray dogs in Ridgefield Park would be shipped in crates for, as she expressed it, "inhumane treatment at the hands of young doctors."

Dr. F. W. Langstroth was indignant over the fact that he was dragged into the matter. He wanted it understood that he had nothing to do with the purchase or sale of the dogs, and that his only connection wth the matter was in telling the authorities where they could dispose of the dogs.

"A friend of mine said he wanted some dogs, and when I heard the town wanted to sell some I gave the Commissioners the name and address," said Dr. Langstroth. "I can't say what is done with the dogs, and I don't care. I want to say, however, if the women who are now complaining only knew of what benefit to mankind and womankind the result of vivisecting really was they would have less to say."

Miss James said she was going to get all the clubwomen and ministers to join her in this movement.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings, shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

Founded 1826 — Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Spring Sale of

MEN'S LOW & HIGH SHOES

Today Until April 15th Inclusive

The styles and leathers are so replete with footcraft news inspiration this season that we are compelled, in adequate recognition of the interests of our Men Patrons, to emphasize the variety by a

Special Introductory Sale—For This Week Only

The quality of build—and these Shoes are built, not merely "made"—requires not a dot of emphasis. It is of the same intrinsic worth that has made the name Lord & Taylor for many years synonymous with Footwear character. An inspection of the shapes will register your approval of their correctness.

You will favor your purse in months to come by anticipating now your summer needs. The cost of leather is still on the rise and no man knows its eventual altitude.

All from our regular stock. New Spring High and Low Shoes, Tan and Black. Smart in Lines and Finish.

Our usual price $4.00 — $3.45
Our usual prices $6.00 & $7.00 — $5.35
Our usual prices $5.00 & $6.00 — $4.35
Our usual prices $7.00 & $8.00 — $5.85

Ground Floor, 38th Street Entrance

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The increasing popularity of Carpets in plain colors is readily appreciated when the advantages afforded by this style of Floor Coverings are considered.

For decorative schemes which include fine tapestries and figured upholsteries and draperies, the Plain-Color Carpet provides a wonderfully effective foundation—one of perfect balance, quiet dignity and elegance. Moreover, the unbroken surface of solid color seemingly increases the size of the room.

Conspicuous seams are avoided by the use of our Carpets in very wide widths, and the usual difficulty of obtaining the *exact shade of color wanted* is practically eliminated when choice is made from our complete stock of Plain-Color Carpets, which we are showing in more than

250 Different Colorings in Widths up to 15 feet

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET

The Macy Delivery Service

Thirty-One New Gasoline Wagons Added to the Fleet of Power Driven Vehicles

¶ With a view of completing the motorizing of the Macy Free Delivery Service in New Jersey, 31 gasoline wagons, each with a carrying capacity of a ton and a half, have been added to the already very large fleet of Macy power driven vehicles.

¶ The majority of the new wagons, the purchase of which constituted the largest re-order of its kind in this country, will be installed in the Hackensack and Newark Depots.

¶ The Newark Depot covers the territory bounded by Rockaway, Plainfield, Morristown, Caldwell, Montclair and the Oranges, while the Hackensack Depot takes in Hudson Heights, Closter, East Rutherford, Hillside Manor, Totowa, Ridgewood, Paterson, Little Falls, Harrington Park, and the territory within this circuit of towns and cities.

¶ Heretofore the Newark and Hackensack Depots or Distributing Stations have been equipped with horse drawn wagons. They have given excellent service, but the growth of the Macy business has been so great that a motor delivery had become imperative.

¶ On April 15 we shall resume the free delivery service to the New Jersey seashore resorts. From Seabright five big autos will deliver purchases to Summer residents from Atlantic Highlands to Spring Lake, about five miles south of Asbury Park, and inland covering Red Bank, Middletown and adjacent places.

¶ Surveys are being made with the object of greatly enlarging the zone of the Macy Free Delivery Service. It already covers the most populous as well as the richest territory in this country, taking in, as it does, suburban New Jersey, Westchester County, the Borough of Richmond, the Borough of Brooklyn, the Borough of Queens, the leading residential centres of Nassau County, the Long Island coast resorts as far east as Long Beach, and Connecticut as far as Stamford. Of course, Manhattan and The Bronx are thoroughly covered.

¶ A total of 106 electric and gasoline cars, with five big trucks, which transport packages from the Macy Store to the distributing depots, together with over 100 horse drawn vehicles, are now in commission.

¶ It may interest the public to know that in one month the Macy Free Delivery Service has delivered 750,000 parcels, and that every one was accounted for. As a record of efficiency, we believe this has never been equalled, even by the Express corporations, which are nation-wide in their scope.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square — New York

Nicole de Paris
Chapeaux Parisiens

Announcing a new and exclusive hat shop for women of fashion

Madame Nicole, creator of millinery styles for the celebrated Maison Georgette of Paris, will open a New York Shop TODAY

Madame Nicole will show a number of exquisite Spring and Summer hats, just arrived from Paris on the Steamship *Espagne.*

Créations ayat chic et tout à fait charmantes.

Your patronage is invited.

49 West 37th St.

ROSARY HILL HOME, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Hitherto so generously supported by charitable donations for the care of destitute cancer cases, is now without means for its thirty-five men and women. The servants of relief for incurable cancer, in charge of these sufferers, would rejoice if this little card proved a successful substitute for a "whirlwind campaign." We beg for help.

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP O.S.D., Superioress.

Seeing Verdun Fighting, For 10 Cts.

Actual photographs of the fighting at Verdun. How a submarine actually looks inside. Fighting of Italians and Austrians. British in Asia, and many others, all in rotogravure, each worth framing. MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, only publication of its kind in America. Twenty-four pages, fifty pictures, all sides of the European war. This week's issue now on all news stands, 10 cents. Get a copy today. (Adv.)

'Use the Sun don't pay for light"

You can save from one-half to three-quarters of an hour *electric lighting* every day—simply treat your ceilings and walls with the glossy tile-like white finish that increases daylight 19% to 36% —Rice's Gloss Mill White.

Over 3000 of the biggest plants now use it. Costs no more than lead and oil, remains white longer. Sanitary. Write for book, "More Light."

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The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal

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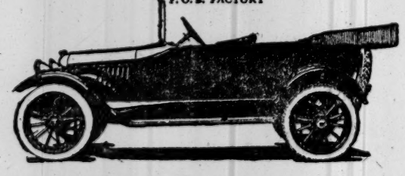

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LOOK TO AMERICA FOR MISSIONARIES

Speakers at Laymen's Convention Ask for Workers in South America and China.

MONEY IS BADLY NEEDED

George S. Eddy Says White Men's Vices Are the Peril in the Far East.

More than 2,000 delegates representing the congregations of 800 Protestant churches in the city attended the first meeting of the four days' convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the Hippodrome yesterday for the purpose of encouraging work in foreign missions, particularly in the Far East and in South America. Visitors brought the total attendance near 4,000.

George Sherwood Eddy, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Asia, who has just completed his third evangelistic tour of the Far East, said that there were two great conflicts in the world, one to kill men and another to save them. In this idea the Hippodrome was decorated. The flags of the Allies and the flags of the Central Powers "fraternized" on the platform tables and on the edges of the boxes. On the brow of the first balcony was a long banner with the words "Not America for America's Sake Alone, but America for the World's Sake."

"There is only one nation left to meet the world challenge," said Mr. Eddy in expressing the opinion that America ought to support "the tottering Chinese republic."

"I don't know anything about the 'Yellow Peril' or the 'Black Peril,' but I do know that there is a 'White Peril' in the Far East wherever a godless materialism carries its liquor, its opium, its drugs and other vices. I do know, too, that while America is puffing away $500,000 a day in tobacco smoke 14,000 coolies in the East are dying from famine."

In speaking of religion in South America the Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, Bishop in charge of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, said that his "great continent with a population of 50,000,000 is destitute of spiritual leadership."

Although missionaries have been preaching there for twenty years, he said, money to carry on the work, church schools, and large church memberships were still lacking, and conditions of religious worship were as bad as they were in Europe in the Middle Ages. It was only five months ago, he said, that religious liberty was granted in Peru, and other countries had had that freedom for such a short time that the small number of 148 ordained missionaries had been able to bring only 78,000 converts into their religion.

Meetings will be held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at Fifty-fifth Street today. There will be a special meeting for ministers at 2 o'clock; an open session at 4 o'clock, followed by a prayer session led by Bishop Greer.

PRIZE DOG COMES TO GRIEF.

Gem from His Collar Lost in Melee Following Mongrel's Attack.

Junior, a Boston terrier and winner of many dog show prizes in the West, is minus one jewel in his collar of gold and is also nursing a nipped tail as a result of his mingling with the masses near the Seventy-second Street entrance of Central Park yesterday.

Junior arrived at the Hotel Majestic on Saturday with his owners, Mr. and Mrs. K. D. Slavens of Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis. He is plainly an aristocrat of dogdom, and as befits his station he was accompanied by an English valet and he himself was in a silk-lined wicker basket and wore a costly plush robe with his name woven in the sides with silver. In spite of the fact that he is so high born, Junior is extremely democratic and immediately made friends with all the employes of the hotel. The valet decided that it might be well to further his democratic proclivities and allow him to walk in the park in the afternoon.

Wearing his gold studded collar with three fair-sized diamonds, the dog was attached to a leash and started from the hotel. Everything was sailing smoothly and Junior was enjoying the nipping air, when, just as they turned into the park, there appeared a mangy mongrel, unattached and evidently socialistic in his beliefs. The stranger glanced at Junior and his luxurious trappings, then growled and in an instant the robe was pulled from the prize dog and trampled in the mud. Not satisfied with the result of this, the mongrel made another dive at Junior, who by this time had aroused the neighborhood with his yelps.

The valet in a panic of fear seized his charge, and unbending from his dignified and erect carriage galloped across the street to the side entrance of the hotel with the yelping terrier. A veterinarian was called and found Junior sound except for a scratch on his stubby tail, but it was also discovered that a diamond jewel from his collar was missing. A careful search was made at the scene of the battle for the jewel, but it was not found.

60 Tenants in Danger at Fire.

A $200 fire in the dumbwaiter shaft of the tenement at 265 West 123d Street yesterday morning endangered the sixty tenants of the house. Reserves from the West 123d Street Police Station, opposite the building, rescued the tenants before the arrival of firemen.

TO EASE PORT CONGESTION.

Jersey City Wants Ships Loaded from Cars on Her Waterfront.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been requested by the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce to hold a public hearing at Jersey City to consider plans to relieve freight congestion at the port of New York. The remedy includes abolishing free lighterage service between the New Jersey railway terminals and the Manhattan and Brooklyn waterfronts and replacing the present system by shipping terminals on the New Jersey side. Louis Sherwood, director of the port development department of the Chamber, in a letter to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Edgar E. Clark, says in part:

"Exports, imports and New York City's supplies are unnecessarily and expensively floated between the east and west sides of the harbor. Every morning the terminal railroad yard of the port, which should be on terra firma, is towed from New Jersey to New York and back again at night. This absurd daily movement would not be necessary if transfers between the ships and the cars were made on the New Jersey instead of the New York shorefront.

"The permanent cure for port congestion at New York is to attract ships, terminals and factories to New Jersey and away from New York. I state this fact baldly and ask the cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to demonstrate its truth.

"The present policy of your honorable body, through the instrumentality of freight differential, has been to deflect traffic from New York to Southern seaboard cities, any yet you permit the railroads to nullify this by giving free lighterage to New York to the detriment of New Jersey, and to the encouragement of faulty port organization here. Free lighterage is in effect a Federal subsidy to overcome the incompetence of New York by inhibiting New Jersey from taking full advantage of its natural opportunities.

"We do not want the commerce of the ports of New York and New Jersey to suffer as a consequence of holding back freight at western cities and of deflecting it to other ports. We do ask of the Federal authorities, first, that it shall not discriminate against New Jersey in favor of New York; and, second, that it effectuate co-operation between the New Jersey railroads as regards joint use of terminals, including reasonable switching charges between them, both for local and natural commerce."

It was said yesterday that most of the railways with New Jersey terminals would favor this change because of the expense they are now subjected to for lighterage, which will increase in competition with the marginal railway advantages that will be so favorable to the New York Central Lines on the Manhattan side.

Freight congestion here and at other points has been partly relieved through the action of the Embargo Freight Accumulation Conference. As the result of this, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway Company announced yesterday that the embargo on its system had been materially modified during the past two weeks. Many shipments are now accepted for Eastern points that were on the excluded list. Shippers are requested to load cars to full capacity to keep down the number of cars to be hauled.

CHARGED WITH BURNING BOY

Foster-Parent Says He Sought to Teach Child to be Honest.

On the charge that he seared the backs of his adopted son's hands with a hot poker as a corrective punishment, William J. Walsh, 35 years old, a painter, of 127 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was committed to the Queens County jail yesterday by Magistrate Conway for examination tomorrow.

Police Captain Graham says Walsh admitted passing a poker over the boy's hands. His reason, the police say, was that the boy on Thursday took a few pennies that were lying on a shelf in the house, and he wanted to teach the boy not to steal.

Walsh said that on Thanksgiving Day, 1914, he went with his wife to a Catholic society in Twenty-second Street and selected the boy for adoption. He said he had always treated the child kindly and wanted him to grow up to be an honest man.

The boy was taken to the Children's Society in Brooklyn, where the burns on his hands received medical treatment.

HEIRS FIND TANGLES IN WILL OF DR. FLINT

Executors Ask Supreme Court to Construe Paragraphs They Find Confusing.

HEIRLOOMS ARE INVOLVED

All Members of the Family Made Parties to Suit to Settle Questions in Advance.

The will of Dr. Austin Flint, the noted alienist, who died Sept. 21, 1915, contains matter of a character so confusing the executors have asked the Supreme Court to interpret it to the end that there may be no question raised concerning it later on. Dr. Flint was considered such an authority on the mind that he was often called to testify as to the testamentary capacity of those whose wills had been questioned. Dr. Flint's will was admitted to probate on Nov. 3. His estate was left to his wife, Elizabeth McMaster Flint, and four children, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., Sherman, George, and Annie Flint. The executors are Beverly Chew and Dr. Austin Flint, Jr.

One section of the will, which the executors have asked the Supreme Court to construe, provided that Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., should have all the family portraits, a silver loving cup, presented to the testator by the faculty of the Bellevue Medical College, bound almanacs, annotated by the decedent's great-grandfather; glassware presented by Cornell University, diplomas, order of the "Bust of the Liberator," and all of the Flint genealogical books. Dr. Flint, Jr., was to hold these articles during his life, and after his death they were to pass to the testator's son, Sherman. Finally, the will provided, they were to be disposed of in this way:

If the testator's son, Austin, should adopt a son who should receive the degree of doctor of medicine he should receive all the articles mentioned. But "in case my grandson, Austin J. Flint, son of my son, Sherman Flint, shall also receive the degree of doctor of medicine, the articles enumerated shall be divided into two lots, one lot to consit of the pictures, books and manuscripts, and the other lot" of the remaining articles. This having been done, the legatees were to draw lots for the first choice of the articles, or were to dispose of them in any other method satisfactory to both of them. The will explained that the testator wanted the articles to remain in the possession of his male descendants.

In their petition filed with County Clerk Schneider the executors said:

Doubts have arisen concerning the validity, construction, and effect of the paragraphs. Whether upon the death of the plaintiff, Austin Flint, the articles specified pass to Sherman Flint during his life, and upon his death to the adopted son of the plaintiff, Austin Flint, upon the conditions named, and to the defendant, Austin J. Flint, in the event that he receives the degree of doctor of medicine, or whether on the death of the said plaintiff, Austin Flint, the said articles pass to said adopted son, and the son of the said defendant, Sherman Flint.

The will provided that the residue of the estate be held in trust and the income divided in this way: Two-fifths each to Austin and Sherman, and one-fifth to George Elliott Flint, if living, and if not to his children by his wife, Lillian Mary Dean. As no time was set for the termination of the trust, the executors asked the court to determine if the will were valid. All the beneficiaries, direct or contingent, were made co-defendants in the action. The complaint said all were adults, except four grandchildren, whose ages ranged from 18 years to 3. Coudert Bros. are the plaintiffs' attorneys.

This Is Jewish "Bundle Day."

Today is "bundle day" for the United Hebrew Charities Industrial Department. Bundles of clothes will be received for distribution to the needy and unemployed Jewish working people of the city. Mayor Mitchel sent his indorsement of the plan on Saturday, as did several other prominent citizens. Bags have been distributed to prospective contributors for the gradual accumulation of old clothing.

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On the other hand, the financial counsel of this Company, drawn from a Directorate distinguished alike for the conservatism of its views and the dependability of its financial decisions, may well prove to be of inestimable value to your heirs.

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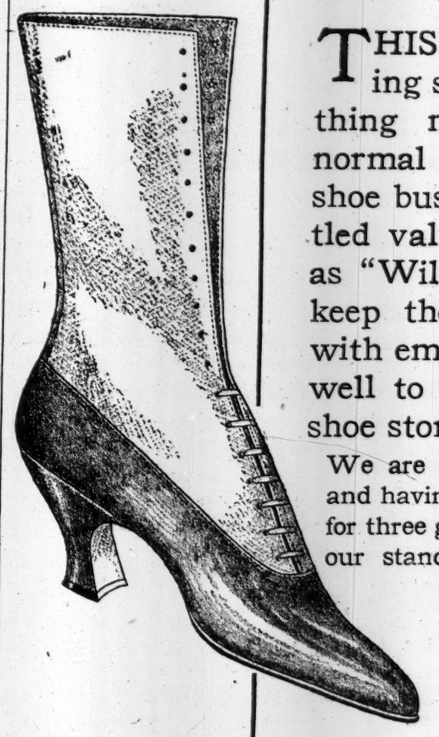

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We are entering our 60th spring season, and having offered none but reliable shoes for three generations, we are not relaxing our standards now. We have striven, aided by long-standing trade relations, to maintain our usual values, and the smart shoes now offered at $3,50 to $6 present few exceptions.

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SEES JAPAN'S HAND IN CHINA'S REVOLT

Ex-Judge Wilfley Believes She Is Fomenting Disturbances for Her Own Ends.

DOUBTS REBEL SUCCESSES

Declares Japan May Reach an Understanding with Germany—Verdun an Important Factor.

A warning as to the acceptance at their face value of reports of Chinese revolutionary progress issued by revolutionist sympathizers and allied agencies in New York was given yesterday by Lebbeus R. Wilfley, formerly Judge of the United States District Court at Shanghai.

"There are two things to be remembered," said Judge Wilfley, "in estimating the accuracy of all information that comes to the United States as to the progress of the present disorders in the south of China. The first is the persistent aggressions of Japan, which find their opportunity in the world disturbance created by the European war and the preoccupation of the European powers in affairs nearer home to the exclusion of matters in the Far East; aggressions which were diverted, but not checked, when the Japanese gave up some of their most extreme demands on China last May. The second is the fact that China has at present at the head of her Government an able, far-sighted, and patriotic statesman, Yuan Shih-kai. Whether as President or Emperor, it is my belief that he is sincerely patriotic, earnestly striving for the welfare of China above all other ends.

"Now let us look at the situation as it is at present. Last Spring the Japanese Government, profiting by the state of affairs in Europe, made a number of demands on the Government of China. These were eventually made public, with the result that although many concessions were granted by China, the Japanese Government did not dare to insist on the concessions demanded in Group V. of the proposals, which made the most extensive inroads on the sovereignty of China. These proposals had been dropped, we were told at the time, and I have reason to believe, from information given me by American friends resident in Japan and China, that they were dropped at the instance of the American and British Governments.

"But what followed? Last Summer Count Okuma, the Premier of Japan, said in a public statement—or at least was quoted as saying—'This is the opportunity of a thousand years.' It was not long after that that the present revolutionary disorders began in the south of China. There will always be spirits ripe for revolution among the radical elements in Southern China; they started a rebellion in 1913, which there is every reason to believe was in part fomented by and from Japan, but this was crushed by the forces of Yuan Shih-kai. From what I know of the Oriental situation and what I learn from friends still resident in the Far East, the present disturbance is even more of external origin. The revolution is sporadic and manufactured; the disturbing cause is from without.

"As far as I can see from my knowledge of the situation and from the opinions of persons familiar with Oriental conditions, Japan is deliberately fomenting this disturbance in the hope of making it clear to European powers and to the United States that Yuan Shih-kai is incapable of maintaining order in China—that China is in a state of anarchy, like Mexico, and that the only solution will be found in the entrance of Japan, the taking over of Chinese sovereignty by Japan in order to maintain public safety and order.

"Now as an instance of the reliance to be placed in the reports of disorder spread by agents of the revolutionists in this country. A great deal is made of the report—not yet confirmed—that Kwang-tung Province, containing the great city of Canton, has seceded from the rest of China and set up a Government in opposition to that of Yuan Shih-kai. As a matter of fact this same province during the rebellion of 1913 seceded five times, yet at the end of the disturbance it was firmly supporting the established Government. The revolutionary army of that year, as apparently of this year, plundered far and wide. Each time that it approached the frontier of Kwang-tung Province the astute authorities decided to forestall the probable depredations of the rebel army by declaring themselves in sympathy with the revolution. Each time they did so the rebels turned back from the borders and the province was not devastated. It seems to me extremely probable that the same thing has happened this time, if there is any truth at all in the report of secession.

"For General Lung Chi-Kuang, the Military Governor of the province, has always been one of the strongest supporters of Yuan Shih-kai, and Chang Ming-Chi, the present Civil Governor, is a determined and enthusiastic enemy of the Kuo Ming-Tang, the extreme radical or revolutionary party in the recently dissolved Parliament.

"The interests of the United States and the world at large demand a strong China, a China which shall prosper through the operation of the open-door policy formulated by John Hay. And, indeed, it is to the true interest of Japan that the status quo be maintained. For if China is strong and independent under ordinary circumstances the largest share in Chinese trade will naturally fall to Japan, because of that nation's proximity and the aggressiveness of its traders.

"But if the present plans of Japan are to be allowed to mature without interference the chickens will some day come home to roost. Japan will lose the confidence of the other nations, and the other nations will find that China is in the hands of Japan. To reduce the great Chinese people to a subject race to be held in subjection to another race, and not permitted to develop and take its place among the nations of the world, would be a great international wrong; and the world would in time suffer the cosequences of such a mistake.

"Luckily China has as leader at present a man of proved ability and patriotism, who has the confidence of Chinese business men and foreign financiers. The great majority of the Chinese people—the educated people, the only ones in whom a national spirit and interest in national affairs, rather than in the narrow business of the village community, has as yet been awakened—recognize this; and they will support Yuan, knowing that the discord in the southern provinces is fomented by a common enemy. Left to herself, China's commercial and political growth would be of advantage to all nations, Japan included; but the Japanese, it seems to me, are trying to displace orderly growth by the business of grab.

"I have some reason to believe, too, from information given me by Americans in Japan, that the Japanese Government, displeased by the attitude of Great Britain toward its Chinese schemes, is tending toward a rapprochement with Germany. It would not surprise me to see such an arrangement in force before the end of the present war. Ordinarily the interests in China of Japan and Germany would be antagonistic, for both are progressive commercial States; but for the present purposes of both powers, an understanding might be profitable. Germany's chief interest at present is to defeat Great Britain by any means possible, and to detach Japan from the present alliance would be a considerable advance in that direction; Japan's primary interest is dominance in China, and with the United States Government impassive and Great Britain unfavorable, but too preoccupied to be of any immediate avail, the Japanese might find that their interests lay with the military power of Germany.

"The Russo-Japanese entente was of advantage to the Japanese at one time, but it is quite possible that the development of the international situation might make an understanding with Germany more profitable in the immediate present. It seems to me significant that the Russian counteroffensive to relieve the pressure on Verdun was not more pronounced. If the supply of Japanese munitions had been as unrestricted, the Far Eastern arrangement with Japan as undisturbed, as it was a few months ago, it seems to me the Russians would have been free to divert much more of their force to an energetic attack on the eastern front of the Germanic allies while men and munitions were being used up at Verdun. If Verdun falls it will have, I believe, a tremendous moral effect and might well influence the Japanese to an open repudiation of the English alliance and an understanding, open or secret, with the Germans.

MAID GETS BURGLAR IN WM. ZIEGLER HOME

Lusty German Girl Drags Intruder to Street and Turns Him Over to a Policeman.

PUTS "STRAFE" ON VICTIM

Millionaire and His Wife at Dinner, Left Undisturbed by Their Valiant Protector.

Elizabeth Steinbeck, a lusty German maid in the household of William Ziegler, who inherited millions from his foster father, William Ziegler, known as the baking powder king, last night captured and subdued single-handed a supposed burglar who had gained entrance to the Ziegler apartments in 525 Park Avenue and who had sought refuge in the maid's room.

After taking all the fight out of the intruder, the girl turned her prisoner over to Policeman Fink of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who locked him up on a charge of burglary. At the station house the badly ruffled intruder said he was Walter Schuman, 22 years old, a German baker, of 205 East Forty-fifth Street.

While Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler were dining alone last night at about 8 o'clock the maid went to her room and found that the door would not open when she pushed on the knob. Some one in the room seemed to be holding it shut.

"Open that door," demanded Miss Steinbeck with a slight Wilhemstrasse accent.

"No; I'm afraid," came the answer over the transom.

The valiant maid waited no longer and with a mighty shove she slowly and with true German persistency began to force back the door. The man on the other side suddenly gave way, expecting to precipitate the girl into the room so that he could get out while she was picking herself up.

He miscalculated. Miss Steinbeck is large and powerful and her bulk filled the doorway. As she stumbled forward with the sudden release of the door she fell upon Schuman, who is a small man, and knocked him, breathless, to the floor. There was a short battle—very short—and Miss Steinbeck dragged Schuman out of the room by the coat collar.

Going down in the elevator Schuman was docile enough, but when the street was reached he attempted a break for liberty. It was necessary for the maid again to "strafe" him before she located Policeman Fink at Park Avenue and Fifty-third Street.

After locking up his prisoner Fink returned to the Ziegler suite and found, he asserted, a skeleton key on the floor of the maid's room.

Mr. Ziegler a short time ago took up residence at 525 Park Avenue, a sky-scraper apartment house which he purchased in 1915 for a sum said to have been more than $1,000,000. He formerly occupied the five-story dwelling at 40 West Fifty-seventh Street.

WIRELESS MEN INSURED.

Marconi Company Gives Policies Free to Its Employes.

Wireless operators and other employes of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America are to be provided with life insurance at the expense of the company. In announcing this new form of protection for its workers, Vice President E. J. Nally says:

"It has been decided to maintain for all employes, without expense to them, insurance amounting to $500 for all those who have been with us more than one year, and $1,000 for all employes who have been in the employ of the company five years or more. Many would be unable to pass the rigid physical requirements of the necessary medical examination for individual insurance, and we have obviated that obstacle by an arrangement with the Travelers Insurance Company whereby insurance will be granted to present employes without medical examination."

It would require some time for all the employes to be reached and their applications presented for insurance, but by a special arrangement the policies are to become effective at once.

Youth Arrested in College Prank.

George Edward Peppis, 18 years old, of 316 West 137th Street, was arrested yesterday at Seventh Avenue and 128th Street by Policemen Hartwig and Gabel of the West 123d Street Station, who said that it was disorderly conduct for Peppis to sit on a curbstone for thirty minutes with an alarm clock in one hand and a fishing rod in the other and try to get nibbles in an icy pool. Arraigned in Washington Heights Court, Peppis told Magistrate Cobb that his curbstone fishing trip was part of his initiation into a fraternity at the College of the City of New York. He was discharged with a reprimand.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID MINERS' CHURCHES

Will Contribute to Building Funds in Colorado, Regardless of Creed.

ALL MUST BE INDEPENDENT

Organization Must Come from Within, Says Statement Explaining Gifts.

DENVER, April 9.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has signified his intention to give financial assistance to the erection of churches in the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, according to an announcement made today at the company's headquarters here.

This support, the announcement says, will be given either to Protestant or Catholic churches, or both, in any company camp "where the need of, or desire therefor, has been manifested by a sufficient number of residents to assure adequate support and permanence of worship."

In carrying out this program, Mr. Rockefeller, a member of the Baptist denomination, stipulated that neither he personally, nor the company, shall assume any responsibility for or control over the churches.

"Any church to be successful must be organized and controlled by the community in which it is situated," Mr. Rockefeller wrote to officers of the company. The plan outlines that the company will give additional aid to such projects by leasing at a nominal rental sites for church buildings.

The first edifice to be erected under this plan will be a Catholic church at Berwind. Plans have been drafted and construction will begin soon, it was announced.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., could not be reached last night, but persons closely connected with him verified the report from Denver and said that a number of the camps had already asked Mr. Rockefeller for churches. These requests are being considered and announcements of new churches are expected to follow in a few days.

NEW COURSES AT COLUMBIA.

University to Co-operate with the Long Island Medical College.

Columbia University will co-operate with the Long Island Medical College of Brooklyn for the purpose of offering graduate courses in history and sociology at the medical college. The courses will start in October.

An enrollment of 100 students has been obtained for the new courses. A committee, of which Mrs. Franklin W. Catlin is Chairman, has been formed in Brooklyn to co-operate with the Extension Teaching Department. The medical college will lend its lecture rooms to the new project and Columbia has agreed to furnish two professors two evenings a week for the courses outlined. Credit will be given at Columbia toward graduate degrees to the students who enroll.

A course in politics is also under consideration. Many men and women have expressed their interest in a course which would deal with the history and principle of politics or party government in the United States. Others are asking for a course in English, and this may be added later in the season.

This is the first time that graduate courses authorized by and under the auspices of Columbia have been offered in Brooklyn. The plan has the approval of Dr. Fred W. Atkinson of Polytechnic Institute, Tunis G. Bergen, Judge Norman S. Dike, Miss Martha L. Draper, Miss Mary Dreir, Dr. Edward J. Goodwin of Packer Institute, Justice Almet F. Jenks, Frank Hyman, former Mayor Seth Low, William G. Low, Miss Ellen Yale Stevens, and Alexander M. White.

SEEK TO STOP PRIZEFIGHTS.

1,500 Churches to Ask Repeal of the Frawley Act.

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Chairman of the Church Anti-Prizefight League of this city, announced last night that 1,500 churches of the State had declared their opposition to prize fighting yesterday. The opposition will be more completely expressed at tonight's mass meeting at Carnegie Hall. In his statement to the press, Dr. Young said:

"Reports received from Niagara to New York City indicate that 1,500 churches, through their pastors, voiced today their opposition to prizefights and demanded the repeal of the Frawley Commission act, which allows the so-called boxing exhibitions. More than fifty delegations from churches of this city will go to Carnegie Hall tomorrow night to be addressed by leading preachers of all denominations on this subject."

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Reliable Goods. Lowest Prices.

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Oldest Furniture House in America

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That same old confidence-inspiring dependability which always has characterized our clothes is as much in evidence in our Spring suits and topcoats as it ever was.

Those same highest quality fabrics, the same fadeless colors, are in them this year as inseparable from our standard of absolute perfection as ever.

The shortage of quality materials and reliable dyes does not affect our production, for we bought our materials far enough in advance to anticipate the coming of such conditions.

The usual modest prices, therefore, still prevail.

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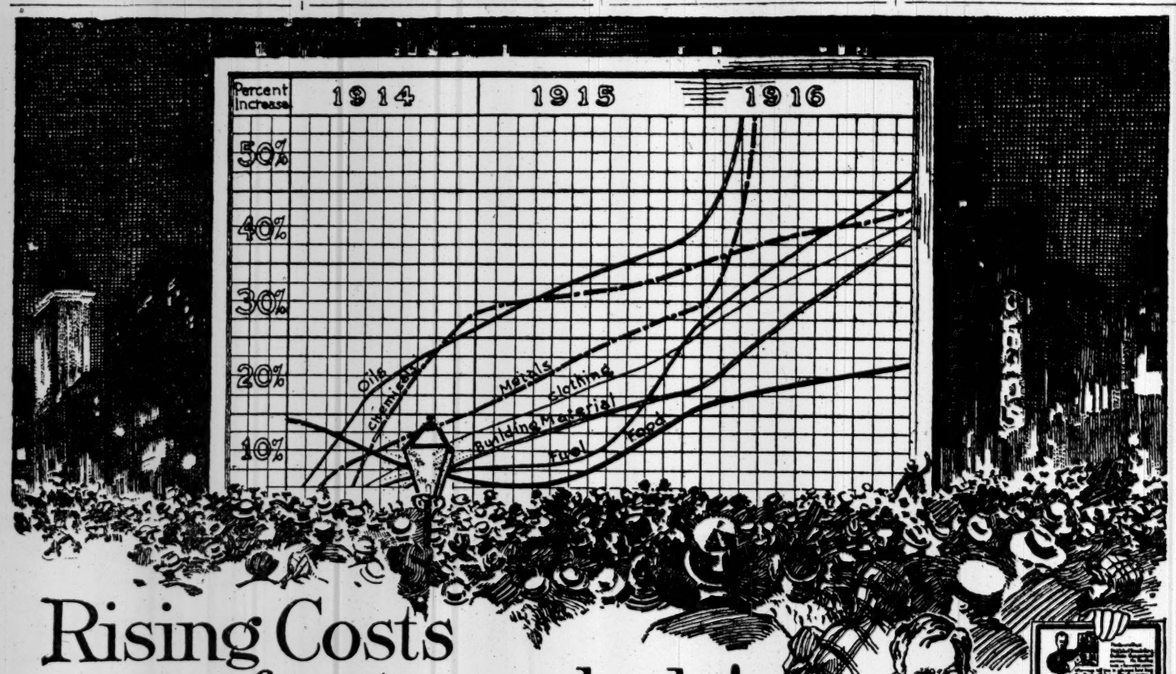

Rising Costs confront everybody!

This is an era of ascending costs; a period of price advancement without parallel. No statistical chart is needed to prove this—the effect of higher prices is *felt* by everyone, and is of real concern to all. It is a time for thoroughly weighing values; a time for taking advantage of every opportunity that offers a *genuine saving*.

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SAVE RAGS—THEY'RE WORTH BIG MONEY NOW!

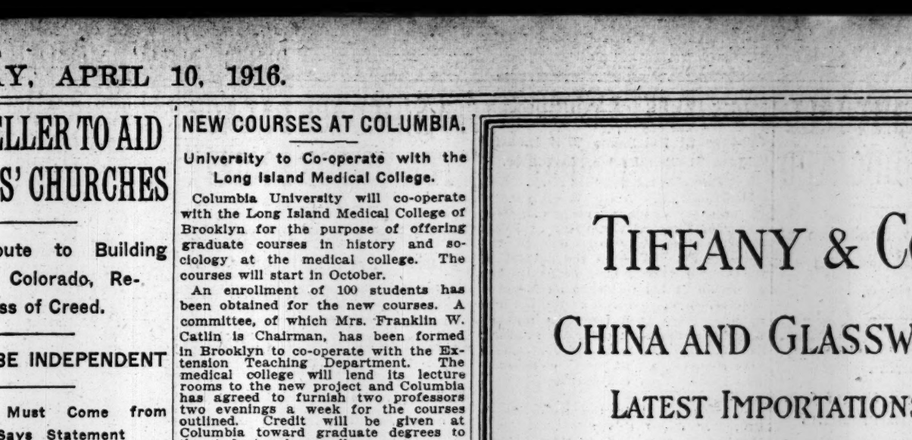
Prices paid for rags eight times as high as a year ago.

Rags! Rags!—got any rags? You're lucky if you have a lot of old rags around the place, because they'll bring you big money now; eight times as much as you used to get for them. Last year rags sold around ½c a pound—now they are bringing 4c a pound, and manufacturers are glad to get them at that price.

Rags form the basis of many well known products, such as writing paper, roofing, etc. The roofing mills alone used a quarter of a million tons of rags last year. At present prices this quantity of rags cost $12,500,000 more than a year ago—an increase in price of $40,000 a day for roofing.

Gather up all the rags and "cash in" on them at present prices.

Boys and girls!—This is your chance to make some money. Get busy and hunt up all the rags you can find. Sell them! They'll bring you good money. If you are not offered their real value write our nearest office.



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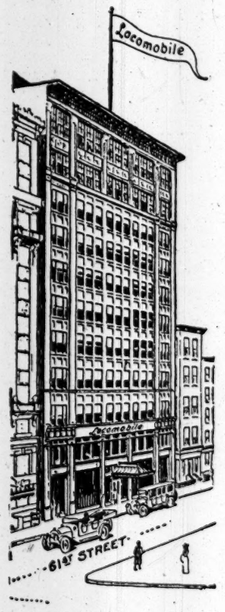
An Opportunity to Secure a High-Quality, High-Priced, Guaranteed Car at a Saving of 20% to 60%

No one who plans to buy a motor car within the year can afford to overlook the exceptional bargains offered at this show.

Make a careful inspection of these cars. Bring any expert in motor values. See for yourself how thoroughly we have gone over, renewed and refinished these cars. You will appreciate why the $5,000 quality originally built into the Locomobile is still there, can never be taken out, and further, can never be put into a new car selling at these prices.



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Guaranteed Exactly the Same as New Locomobiles

Every car is in first-class mechanical condition, has passed inspection according to the rigid Locomobile standard, and presents a beautiful new appearance.

Among our Exchange Locomobile patrons are men well-known in municipal and business affairs, professional men, women of social prominence.

We can handle your present car and arrange convenient terms if desirable.

There Will be No Reduction in Prices of New Locomobiles

Instead, the rising costs of materials and labor indicate that if any change is made it will be an advance.

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CITIZENS FIGHT BILL TO BAR UNEDUCATED

Speakers Declare Exclusion of Any Oppressed Aliens Is Un-American.

CALLED A BLOW AT JEWS

Bronx Mass Meeting Names Committee to Carry Its Protest to President and Congress.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the Bronx to protest against the Burnett Immigration bill was held yesterday afternoon at the London Casino, 3,875 Third Avenue. The speakers included Borough President Douglas Mathewson, Congressman William S. Bennet, former Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, Justice Michael J. Scanlon, Justice Peter Shell, Senator James A. Hamilton, Assemblyman H. Maltwin Fertig, and William Sussman. Alderman Clarence Y. Palitz acted as Chairman.

Borough President Mathewson decried the efforts of those who would close the gates of the United States to any who suffer oppression and tyranny in other lands. It was contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the nation was founded, he declared.

"We do protest vehemently against a law which would exclude a man not because he is unfitted physically or morally, but by virtue of circumstances over which he had no control," said the speaker. "Many a man has risen to positions of affluence in this country who could not read and write when he landed."

"What we want here is the good people of other countries," declared Judge Scanlon. "They are not the people of literary ability, but rather the people of honor, of purpose, and of character."

Justice Shell, who followed, asserted that the Burnett bill was class legislation and was aimed primarily against the Jews, as a large percentage of the immigration for several years had been Jewish. The time had now arrived, he said, when the Jew should stand up and assert himself when unjustly attacked.

The contribution of the Jewish people to the prosperity of the United States was described by ex-Congressman Goldfogle, who asserted that the great success of the country was immeasurably due to the intermixture and intermingling of the people from abroad with the people here. He told of the fight he had made against the measure in Congress when it appeared twice before under the name of the Gardner bill and the Dillingham bill.

"The bill was once urged as a selective measure," he said. "That has been abandoned; it is now frankly conceded that the measure is a restrictive one."

Congressman Bennet said the American Federation of Labor was in favor of the Burnett bill because of economic reasons. There were many good points in their arguments, he continued, but the fact that the bill, if it became a law, would be at variance with the principles of justice had caused him to brand it as bad, vicious, and cruel. The speaker showed how it would work, especially against the Jew, by citing ways by which an Italian or one living near a coast city could take advantage of a provision of the La Follette Act and gain entrance to the United States. Congressman Bennet believed that the Burnett bill would pass in the Senate, and that the hope of the people rested in the President, who vetoed a similar measure during the last Congress.

Resolutions condemning the Burnett bill were unanimously passed, and a committee of three was appointed to go to Washington and personally present a copy of the resolutions to each Senator and to President Wilson.

BOY NOT JIMMIE GLASS.

Parents of Missing Lad Have Another Fruitless Journey.

Once more the search of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Glass of 18 Leinau Place, Jersey City, for their son Jimmie, who disappeared on May 12 last at Greeley, Penn., when he was four years old, has led them far away from home to no avail. This time they went, with Detective Lieutenant James Rooney, who has handled the search for the boy, to Nicholasville, Ky., where there was a child who not only answered the description of the missing Jimmie but had been tested by various questions about his family put to him by persons who knew nothing of them and hence could not prompt him, and he had returned answers which satisfied the parents in Jersey City that the boy must be theirs.

But a dispatch from Nicholasville last night said that they had decided that the child was not their missing son. The boy held in Kentucky had been left some months ago with Mrs. Link Miller by two women and a man, who said that his name was Holly Ray Fairchild, but he insisted that he had never been called anything but Jimmie.

This is the third trip away from Jersey City that Mr. and Mrs. Glass have taken in search of their child. Last August they went to Norman, Okla., and a few weeks ago to Wilkes-Barre, Penn. Both their own property and that of Mrs. Glass's parents is rapidly being exhausted in the hunt.

MORMON ATTACKS FASHION.

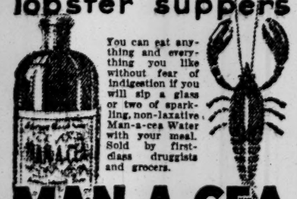
President Smith Says Women's Garb Is Shameful and Suggestive.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9.—President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church made a vigorous attack on present-day dress of women before several thousand men and women at the Sunday School Conference of the church in the Tabernacle tonight.

"I want to enter my protest against the prevailing fashions for women," he said. "I see young women going down the streets in garbs not only ridiculous, but shameful, suggestive and humiliating to the modesty of honorable men; garbs that make lustful the low scoundrels who are willing to defile anything that is sacred.

"To say that I am ashamed of such fashions of dress is speaking my mind very mildly."

Safety first for lobster suppers



You can eat anything and everything you like without fear of indigestion if you will sip a glass or two of sparkling, non-laxative Man-a-cea Water with your meal. Sold by first-class druggists and grocers.

MAN-A-CEA

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LEARN TO CONCENTRATE

50 Regents counts in a single examination by a boy of 15; 37 Regents counts in one examination by a boy of 15; these are some of the results of the January examinations by students who have taken our 3 months' course in concentration.

The course may be taken by adults individually or in classes.

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DESIGNING, dressmaking, millinery taught; day and evening classes; visitors welcome; catalogues. McDowell Dressmaking and Millinery School, 25 W. 58th.

English lessons to foreign gentleman, by college student. S 86 Times.

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Gertrude Newman 289 W. 99—6 Dancing Lessons $5. Phone 8639 Riv.

PROF. JONES DIES SUDDENLY

Coroner at Baltimore Will Investigate Sudden End of Educator.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Professor Harry Clary Jones, 51 years old, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University and one of the greatest authorities on the subject in the United States, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence on Madison Avenue, and, according to Coroner Savage, there is a suspicion that he may have died from other than natural causes. His body is now at Johns Hopkins Hospital, a post mortem examination having been ordered by the Coroner.

"I was called to the residence of Professor Jones this afternoon by a physician," said the Coroner, "and there met Drs. Frank C. Smith and L. F. Barker. Dr. Smith told me he had attended Professor Jones and had found him to have been suffering from mental depression. He stated also there had not been any sign of disease.

"I then asked Mrs. Jones whether she had any idea her husband possibly had made away with himself. She answered that he had said to her several times that if it were not a crime he would end all his sufferings."

Asked whether there was any sign of poisoning about the body, the Coroner said:

"I was told that this afternoon Professor Jones told his wife he felt badly, and a few seconds afterward he fell, as if in a faint. Now, that may occur in a case of apoplexy or in poisoning with cyanide of potassium."

FORM NEW RELIEF BODY.

Red, White, and Blue Cross to Relieve Distress.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—Under the title Red, White and Blue Cross was incorporated yesterday an organization to "collect and distribute aid, help and assistance in cases of want and distress caused by war or any other calamity, and to act as agent of charitable and philantropic organizations.

The directors are Rodman Wanamaker, Joseph H. Appel, Frederick Cruger, William E. Rice, Dr. H. V. Spaulding, and Mrs. Florence M. Stowell of New York City; J. Chester Johnson of Brooklyn; John W. Appel, Jr., Hartsdale; Joseph D. Williams, Frederick Rebmann, Richard Quinn, Alfred G. Clay, Dr. Charles B. Warden and William L. Nevin of Philadelphia; Preston B. Lynn of Sheepshead Bay; Gordon H. Cilley of Paoli, Penn.; E. C. Caldwell, Woodhaven; George W. Stull, Ridley Park, Penn., and Franklin N. Brewer of Moylan, Penn.

TO BUILD ICE PALACE FOR USE OF SOCIETY

Persons of Wealth Propose Exclusive Premises for Cold Weather Sport and Dancing.

CORPORATION NOW FORMING

Building to be Patterned After Famous Admiralpalast of Berlin —Site Near Fifth Avenue.

A Crystal Ice Palace, modeled on the Admiralspalast and Elspalast of Berlin, the Palais de Glace of Paris, and the Prince's Rink of London, to be domiciled in a clubhouse devoted to skating primarily, and dancing, curling, and tennis secondarily, is the idea announced for next Winter by a group, the leading movers in which are Irving Brokaw, General T. Coleman du Pont, Alonzo Potter, and E. R. Graham. A corporation with capital stock of $200,000 preferred and $250,000 common is being organized among men and women who are enthusiastic for Winter sports, and options have been taken on a site which has not been more definitely designated as yet than as situated "somewhere near Fifth Avenue, in the Fifties or Sixties."

The building will be designed by Graham, Burnham & Co., and will include mirrored walls, balconies enclosed in glass, log fires to warm the dancers on chilly evenings, and shower baths, carnivals, and cotillions on ice are part of the plan, and hockey games between clubs which are expected to be formed before the next Winter sports season sets in.

The Admiralspalast of Berlin and similar institutions in Europe contain indoor ice rinks, where there is exhibition skating, with opportunity for general skating by the crowd before and after the performances of the specialists; a café, where eating, drinking, and smoking can go on during the exhibitions; and in some instances a dancing floor or squash courts for those whose interest is not primarily in ice skating. It is the intent of the promoters of the New York scheme to put up a building which shall have room for all these activities and shall eclipse in the completeness of its equipment similar enterprises now operating in Europe, though it is understood that the public will not be admitted.

The idea is a development of a scheme for a Winter sports club first outlined by Irving Brokaw and Miss Virginia d'H. Furman, and developed with the assistance of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Marianis. Among the founders and life members, who pay $1,000 and $5,000, respectively, are Otto H. Kahn, Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, E. R. Graham, Thomas B. Scott, William Ross Proctor, Robert J. Randolph, Jr., and William M. Baldwin.

The patronesses include Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. J. W. Harriman, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Charles Steele Brown, Mrs. Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Edward Roscoe Matthews, Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mrs. Roy Rainey, Mrs. W. K. D. Bond Emerson, Miss Virginia d'H. Furman, Mrs. Charles P. Howland, Mrs. Arthur D. Weeks, Mrs. Richard L. Morris, Mrs. James F. Fargo, Mrs. Philip A. S. Franklin, Miss Elsie Nicoll, and Mrs. Adams Batcheller.

The skating area in the new building will be 140 by 90 feet. Besides the skating there will be dancing under the direction of Mrs. John Corbin, formerly with the Castles, who was last Summer at the Casino at Narragansett Pier.

DENY NITROGEN CHARGES.

Did Not Lobby Against Government Plant, du Pont Officials Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 9.—Pierre S. du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., today made public three letters written to Senator Underwood in reply to Mr. Underwood's charges that the du Pont Company, through its agents, had lobbied at Washington to defeat the bill providing for a Government nitrogen plant. The letters, which were signed by Mr. du Pont, Charles B. Landis, counsel for the powder company, and Hugh L. Cooper, consulting engineer, denied flatly that the du Pont interests had made any attempt to influence legislation.

Samuel R. Schneider a Candidate.

Henry J. Dowling, Secretary of the Empire State Citizens' Committee, yesterday announced that Samuel R. Schneider of 43 West Thirty-sixth Street was a candidate for the Republican and Progressive nominations for Secretary of State next Fall. Mr. Dowling said headquarters had been opened in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, and would be opened in this city in a few days. Mr. Schneider was once defeated for the Assembly on a Progressive ticket. He is now President of the National College Men's Progressive League and President of the National Jewish Welfare League.

PLEADS FOR THE UNDERFED.

Head of School Lunch Givers Says Low Wages Create Charity Need.

Edward F. Brown, Executive Secretary of the New York School Lunch Committee, talked last night on "The Underfed Children of New York" at the Church of the Messiah.

Mr. Brown said the school doctors reported 40,000 children suffering from lack of proper food, and that children deprived of proper food were not likely to be healthy when grown.

"I am told," Mr. Brown said, "that 10,000 workers in the Subways are striking for $2 a day. The irreducible minimum on which a family of four can live here is $48.36 a month—rent, $15; food, $22.11; fuel and light, $3.25; clothing, $8; sundries, $2; total, $48.36, or $580.32 a year.

"The strikers on the Subway are fighting for $624 a year, just 11 cents a day above the irreducible minimum.

"It is useless to waste time discussing how a man can keep a wife and family on $1.50 a day in New York, because it can't be done. Society pays for clinics, dispensaries, nurseries, hospitals, and other institutions to make it easy for women to work in factories instead of at home. Our committee is providing 26,000 luncheons daily for school children and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor is providing food and clothing for 13,000 children.

"At the bottom of this need for feeding children is inadequate wages for the chief breadwinner to enable his wife to stay at home instead of going out to work and reducing the pay of men.

"Of the 925,000 school children in New York the doctors say 72 per cent. need medical and dental attention and only 23 per cent. are able to get it.

"The luncheons given by our committee to 26,000 children are only intended as a palliative until the workmen get into the state of mind to fight for just wages."

Mr. Brown was followed by Pierre de Nio, who spoke on the value of workingmen standing together.

ARRAIGN WAITE TODAY.

Swann Will Oppose Appointment of an Insanity Commission.

Arthur Warren Waite, indicted for murder in the first degree for poisoning his father-in-law, John E. Peck, will be arraigned this morning before Judge Crain in General Sessions if his condition permits of his removal from Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Menas S. Gregory, chief alienist of Bellevue, who has charge of Dr. Waite, said yesterday that he thought the prisoner could be removed today, and District Attorney Swann announced that, unless Dr. Gregory found Waite weaker this morning, he would have the arraignment.

If counsel for Dr. Waite moves for the appointment of an insanity commission to test Dr. Waite's mental condition, the District Attorney will oppose it. The District Attorney is determined to have the question of the prisoner's sanity come up in the course of the trial.

MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

Why pay 25 cents for Cigarettes?

To get the quality, you say.

Very well—then buy Murad, THE Turkish Cigarette.

Because—Murad, at 15 Cents is equal to most of the 25 Cent Brands, being made of rare, pure, highly aromatic, imported Turkish leaves.

FIFTEEN CENTS

Judge for yourself—Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

S. Anargyros

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

Mason & Hamlin

PIANOS

THE musical quality of one's piano is at the same time an index and a determinant of one's musical taste. No one can afford to have an inferior piano.

The extra price necessary to obtain the best is a small consideration in comparison with the satisfaction and enjoyment which the possession of a Mason & Hamlin Piano will secure.

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Attractive Crystal in Renaissance Cutting.

Goblets	$9.00 doz.
Cocktail Glasses	8.75 "
Saucer Champagnes	9.00 "
Claret Glasses	8.75 "
Cordial Glasses	8.00 "
Complete Set, 60 pieces	43.50 "

Also all other necessary Glasses in this design at corresponding prices.

Other 60-piece Crystal Sets at $5.40 to $470.

Record to Keep.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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WAR wracks a truck or proves it—and so do paving stones.

The Riker Motor Truck is a *war-proved truck*—tested in war-service on all fronts. As it stands today, it is largely developed from the lessons of the war.

FRAME—*pressed chrome nickel steel*—not structural steel.

ENGINE BED—*Government specification bronze*—not aluminum.

SPRINGS—*silico-manganese steel.*

TRANSMISSION GEARS—propeller shaft, driving axle—all of *chrome nickel steel.*

Some of the reasons, perhaps, why the Riker Motor Truck has been called *the best built truck in America.*

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LOCOMOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

VAST THRONG HEARS MAHLER SYMPHONY

Opera House Packed for First Performance Here of Composer's Great Work.

COLOSSAL EFFECTS GIVEN

1,000 Musicians Under Stokowski Brought from Philadelphia by "The Friends of Music."

The Society of the Friends of Music made the greatest effort of the three years of its existence last evening when it produced at the Metropolitan Opera House for the first time in New York Gustav Mahler's eighth symphony. The Friends of Music were founded with the special purpose of giving a hearing to musical works that lie outside the ordinary schemes of concert givers. Its activities have hitherto been confined to the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where it has given some interesting performances, as well as others less distinguished and less distinguishable from the concerts that might be heard in the concert halls in the course of the season. The production of Mahler's symphony was altogether beyond anything the society has yet attempted in magnitude, at least, if not in artistic importance.

It was given by the Philadelphia Orchestra and a large chorus, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski. The performers, instrumental and vocal, numbered 1,000 people, all of whom were brought on from Philadelphia for this occasion. The expense of such a visitation is very great, and there could scarcely be any expectation of recovering it from the proceeds of the performance, though these were as large as the Metropolitan Opera House could yield at the prices charged.

Rarely has a mere "symphony"—though under any hitherto accepted definition of the term Mahler's composition can lay no claim to be styled a symphony—created so much excitement.

The ninth of Beethoven was launched into the world without stirring the waters to a tithe of the depth that this one has stirred them. Beethoven was unfortunate in living in a period before the art of advertising had been properly developed. Mahler's symphony, as has very fully been made known, has been given in Philadelphia no less than eight times since its first performance there a few weeks ago. The demand for an opportunity to hear it at the Metropolitan Opera House has been such as is shown only on rare occasions when some notable operatic performance is to take place. People have come from afar, as they went to Philadelphia from afar. The ticket speculators have reaped a rich harvest.

The house last evening was filled to its utmost capacity. The orchestra sat upon the nearer part of the stage, which had been built out by an addition over the orchestral pit to accommodate the players. The singers were banked behind them on the stage, hidden before the performance by the curtain. When this was parted and drawn back they presented an impressive sight. There was generous applause for Mr. Stokowski and for the octet of solo singers when they came out. The first part of the composition was much applauded, and Mr. Stokowski was twice called out. He finally made his thousand performers rise to share the applause with him. Two large wreaths were brought to him. There was enthusiasm from an audience primed with enthusiasm and prepared to be impressed. It found itself, doubtless, considerably more impressed by the first part than the second.

All of Mahler's later symphonies have occasioned renewed and heightened interest at their first performances—an interest that has not always been maintained at so high a pitch after they had been made known. His fame and standing as a conductor; his marked and dominating musical personality; the greater and greater efforts that he made to find a new expression, a more imposing and more aspiring kind of utterance; the magnitude of the apparatus he has demanded—all these things have united to direct attention to his orchestral works in a wholly unusual degree. The eighth symphony was first performed under his direction in Munich on Sept. 12, 1910. That was while he held the post of the New York Philharmonic Society's conductor. It created excitement then.

Mahler had finished it in 1906. He had already used the human voice in two of his symphonies, his second in C minor, and his fourth in G, the fourth being the one by which he was first known in New York when Mr. Damrosch produced it with the New York Symphony Orchestra in 1908. Beethoven's example in the Ninth Symphony had been followed by Liszt in the last movement of his "Faust" Symphony; but few others had ventured into this field. Berlioz did not claim the title of symphony for his "Roméo et Juliette," and did not follow the symphonic procedure in its composition. But Mahler himself had not undertaken to make the voice a preponderating element in his vocal symphonies, and these were recognizedly symphonies in the accepted sence. "When I conceive a great musical work," he wrote once, "I always arrive finally at the point where I must resort to the 'Word' to carry out my musical idea." In his eighth symphony the "Word" is no last resort. It carries the burden of his conception from the beginning. In fact, this "symphony" is rather a great cantata in two divisions, in which the orchestra has, indeed, an important and highly significant part, but the voices—choruses and solos—the chief.

The first of these two parts is a setting of the ancient Latin hymn, "Veni Creator Spiritus." The text of the second is drawn from the second part of Goethe's "Faust." What the relationship is between the invocation to the Holy Ghost and the mystical pagan vision of Goethe's drama is not easy to see; the commentators no doubt have convenient theories at hand to explain it. In his music Mahler has made a close connection between the two by the community of theme, which at certain points he has established between them.

The composer has employed a vast apparatus, including many instruments added to the usual orchestra, with the intention, of course, of imposing his ideas upon his listeners by the sheer weight and power of his utterance. In this he has been undoubtedly successful. He manipulates his orchestra and choruses with the skill of a master of modern resources. Sometimes his effects are bizarre, and there are no doubt intended to be. But there are many passage in which the power, the accumulation of sonorities, the precisely calculated climaxes, are of truly majestic impressiveness. It would be unjust to say that these things are the chief effects with which he works. There are themes, potent in their simplicity, that are capable of exalted expression; there are passages of poignant intensity, of poetic and soaring imagination. The opening pages are superb, uplifting in their proclamation. The close of the first part, in which brass choirs in the galleries on each side of the stage add a new resonance, thrills by its power.

There is much beautiful writing for the chorus, which is divided into two sections, and has a third of children's voices—boys' and girls'. There are also passages trying in their "tessitura." There are also strange treatments of the Latin words, in which the thematic manipulation takes precedence over propriety of diction. This thematic treatment is carried out to the last degree of subtlety with all the devices of contrapuntal art and complication of rhythms. Themes and fragments of themes are made to yield their utmost in plasticity of manipulation.

The characteristics of Mahler's musicianship, as they are known here through his earlier works, appear in this. His themes, generally forcible and direct in their line, are often submitted to the thumbscrew and the rack of mordantly dissonant harmonies, are broken and tortured relentlessly. There is juxtaposition of music innately simple and noble in expression with tiresome fragmentary and fussy elaborations.

There are merciless lengths in which the inspiration wanders. Of this there is more in the second part than the first. There is a long orchestral introduction characterized by the annotation as a "landscape in tones"; a section that has many striking beauties. Gothe's mystical verses have incited the composer to much that is rather tiresome than mystical in music. The finest passage in the interpretation of the "Alles vergängliche," beginning in a whisper, and wrought up to the magnificence of its close.

The solo singers, of whom there are eight, are not left without much that has a true beauty, both in solo passages and in concerted fragments. But there is much that is awkward and exacting for them, and correspondingly exacting upon the listeners.

It is not easy to see in this composition the really potent achievement of a creative imagination. It seems rather the high aspiration of a musician of great skill and knowledge, of far-reaching intelligence, intense earnestness, and truly spiritual promptings; a musician whose lofty ambitions are not matched by his inspiration. The pathway of art is strewn with such manifestations.

The performance of this enormous and exacting work, which lasts just less than two hours, was little short of magnificent. The choruses made up of the Philadelphia Orchestra Chorus of 400, the Philadelphia Choral Society, Mendelssohn Club and the Fortnightly Club of 400, and a children's chorus of 150, was trained to a remarkable degree of precision and flexibility. Its tone was magnificently full and rich, its enunciation clear.

The orchestral portion of the work was played with entire mastery. There is little but praise for the eight solo singers, Mmes. Hinkle, Barbour, Keyes, Fischer, and Dercum, and Messrs. Murphy, Werrenrath, and Whitehill. Mr. Stokowski gave evidence of his high abilities as a conductor by his preparation of such a performance and his firm command of all the forces under his baton. He conducted the work without a score.

NIJINSKI WILL DANCE.

Signs Articles of Peace with Managers of the Ballet Russe.

Warslav Nijinski, the Polish dancer, and the Ballet Russe have signed articles of peace. After the small army of lawyers representing both sides had met in conference and had come to an agreement, John Brown late last night issued a statement declaring officially that the differences had been adjusted and that Nijinski would appear at the Metropolitan Opera House "during the remainder of the three weeks' season."

Nijinski will make his first appearance here on Wednesday afternoon in "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Petrouchka." On Friday evening he will be seen in "Les Sylphides" and "Carnaval," and on Saturday evening in "La Princesse Enchante" and "Scheherazade." These three appearances will constitute his first week's work with the company.

The répertoire for the coming week was given out for the first time in connection with the Nijinski statement. The bills are as follows: Monday evening, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," and "Cleopatre"; Wednesday matinée, "Petrouchka," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Scheherazade," and "Prince Igor"; Wednesday evening, "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," and "Thamar," the latter for the first time in New York; Thursday evening, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit," and "Carnaval"; Friday evening, "Les Sylphides," "Carnaval," and "Cleopatre"; Saturday matinée, "Petrouchka," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," and "Soleil de Nuit"; and Saturday evening, "La Princesse Enchante," "Scheherazade," "L'Oiseau de Feu," and "Prince Igor."

Big Audience Hears McCormack.

John McCormack gave his ninth New York recital in Carnegie Hall last night before an audience which filled the hall and all the seats that could be put on the stage. His program included an aria from "Don Giovanni"; a group of four songs by Mendelssohn, Sjögren, Rachmaninoff, and Strauss; a group of Irish folk songs, and songs by James P. Dunn, Edwin Schneider, and H. T. Burleigh, with Bizet's "Agnus Dei" sung to accompaniment of organ, violin, and piano. Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, pianist, were the assisting artists.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Devil's Invention," a new play in three acts, by Carl E. Freybe and Hiram K. Moderwell, has been put in rehearsal under the direction of Gustav von Seyffertitz. Mr. Moderwell is the author of "The Modern Stage." William B. Mack and Eileen Van Biene have the principal roles in the play.

James H. Heron, who played the role of Weelum in one of the "Bunty Pulls the Strings" companies, will read an original Scotch play, entitled "Annie Laurie," in the Blue Room of the McAlpin on Wednesday night under the auspices of the Scottish Home Rule Association.

The United Realty Company, owners of the Hippodrome, and the George Fuller Construction Company, who built the structure, have reserved nearly 2,000 seats for their employes to see the spectacle tonight.

Mrs. Robert Hillard will be in charge of the committee of actresses who will sell programme at the Shakespeare entertainment, to be given at the Biltmore on Monday night, April 24, by the Professional Woman's League.

Edith Wynne Matthison will give a series of readings from Shakespeare's plays next Monday at the Princeton. The poet's verses set to music by the Orphic Order of Princeton, and incidental songs by the Glee Club will be included on the program.

Florence Nash will be seen in a playlet, written and produced by Willard Mack, and called "Pansy's Particular Punch" next Monday at the Palace. Eva Condon, William A. Norton, and George Morrell will be in her supporting cast.

J. Howe Clifford, an English dramatic reader will give the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" at the recital of Estella Neuhaus at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon.

George M. Cohan's farce, "Hit-The-Trail Holliday," will register its 250th performance tomorrow night at the Harris.

Edwin T. Emery is in New York engaging players to appear in productions of musical comedies that have been successful on Broadway at the Alcazar and Columbia Theatres, San Francisco, next Summer. Robert Pitkin, Eleanor Henry, Arthur Cunningham, Maude Beatty, and William Lorraine are among the principals whose services have been contracted for.

Five reels of motion pictures showing the movements of United States troops in Mexico on the hunt for Villa will be put on exhibition today at Weber's Theatre. The first foot of film was exposed the day after the raid on Columbus, and the last was taken with Colonel Dodd's column in Mexico.

NAME "THE TEMPEST" CAST.

Drama Society's Contribution to Shakespeare Festival.

At a dinner of the Executive Society of the Drama Society last night at the Colony Club some interesting plans for the conduct of the organization's future activities were discussed. It was decided that the production of "The Tempest," which will be the society's contribution to the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival, should be followed by the production annually of at least one dramatic masterpiece. In effect what the society proposes is a continuation of the work begun by the classical staff of the late New Theatre. Louis Calvert, John Corbin, and Elliott Schenck, who were members of that staff, have been reunited for the work, and the productions will be made at the Century, the renamed New Theatre.

There will be one notable departure, however, and that will be in the matter of admission price. An effort will be made to reach the great mass of theatregoers and movie-watchers by scaling the prices of seats from $1.50 for the best orchestra seats to 25 cents for those in balcony and gallery.

After the dinner details of the revival of "The Tempest," which will take place Monday night, April 24, were laid before the committee. Mr. Calvert announced the following selections for the cast: Jane Grey as Miranda, Walter Hampden as Caliban, George Hassell as Stephano, Cecil Yapp as Trinculo, Henry Stanford as Ferdinand, Frederick Elmelton as Gonzalo, Edwin Mordant as Alonzo, Frank Westerton as Sebastian, Arthur Grenville as Antonio, and Reginald Barlow as Boatswain. Mr. Calvert will play Prospero. From this list it will be seen that three members of the New Theatre company, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Yapp, and Mr. Barlow, will be included in the cast.

Thomas D. Benrimo, art director of the production, exhibited the costume plates and Mr. Schenck played the chief passages of the score he has arranged for the performance. Mr. Corbin, who is associated with Mr. Calvert in direction, showed the model for his reconstruction of the Elizabethan stage and explained the particulars in which it represents an advance upon previous knowledge of Shakespeare's stage management, notably the device by which the tempest-tossed ship is represented, wrecked, and cleared from view without breaking the continuity of the action.

The members of the Executive Committee who attended the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Haven, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Leeming, Robert B. Perkins, and Dr. and Mrs. Percy R. Turnure.

Girls Go to Columbia Concert.

The women students in Whittier Hall, Teachers College, Columbia, and in Brooks Hall, Barnard, attended the annual Spring concert given by the residents of the men's dormitories in Hartley Hall last night after a Faculty dispensation had overthrown the old campus tradition that the "dorm" girls might visit the Columbia halls only for an occasional dance. The principal soloist was Lydia Lindgren, a soprano from the Chicago Grand Opera Company. One of her selections was the "Ave Maria" by C. F. Hanson, who came from Worcester, Mass., to play a 'cello solo and to hear Miss Lindgren. Other soloists were William Resnikoff, baritone, and C. H. Trager, violinist. The accompanists were Alice Shaw and William Miller. About 500 were present.

The Hippodrome Concert.

The Hippodrome's regular concert last night was for the benefit of the West Side Hebrew School. The soloists were Mme. Pauline Donalda, formerly of Oscar Hammerstein's opera company; Evelyn Starr, violinist, and the Manhattan Women's Quartet. The Halevy Singing Society was heard in several numbers, and Mlle. Lovena and M. Gadeskoff, Russian dancers, also appeared. John Philip Sousa arranged the program for his band from the works of celebrated Jewish composers.

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Fri. "Les Sylphides," "Cleopatre," "Carnaval."
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 805, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island..92 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

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Subscription Rates:

Postage free in United States, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Canal Zone, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Shanghai, with the exceptions noted.

	1 Yr.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY	$8.50	$0.75
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SUNDAY, with Picture and Magazine Sections and Review of Books	2.50	.25
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916.

WHERE IT LEADS.

From the lamp of experience we now have all needed light upon the path we have so long followed in our U-boat negotiations with Germany. It lies straight before us, in plain view. We can see, we now positively know, just where it leads.

Our protests have been met with evasions. In reply to our demands we have had arguments. Our appeals to justice, humanity, law have evoked irrelevant and impertinent advice concerning our attitude toward Germany's enemies. Our threat about strict accountability has been contemptuously ignored. The Imperial Government has made insulting offers of money payment without acknowledgment of responsibility or any admission of wrongdoing.

Seven months ago Ambassador VON BERNSTORFF pledged to us the faith of his Government that these assassin attacks on merchant ships should cease, German Admiralty orders would put a stop to them. That pledge and promise has been brutally violated. Ship after ship, unwarned, with no provision for the safety of passengers and crew, has been sent to the bottom. The Sussex, a Channel passenger boat, with many Americans on board; the Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindale have been attacked within the past month. Straining forbearance to its extreme limit and patience to the breaking point, we have made in Berlin direct inquiries about the facts in each one of these new cases. What answer do we get? That "no German submarine "or warship was responsible for the "explosion that damaged the British "steamship Sussex," and that as to the others, "no blame attaches to Germany."

We have the testimony of many witnesses among the officers and passengers of the Sussex that the track of a torpedo was seen just before the explosion. Metal fragments found inside the wrecked bow of the vessel have been declared by naval officers to be parts of a German torpedo. This evidence, it is expected, will be in Washington today. It will be considered at the meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday. If the proof shall be sufficient, if it shall appear beyond reasonable doubt that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine, what should be our conclusion, what our action?

It may now be too late to bring Germany to reason. It may be either that she has resolved to carry on war at sea with the assassin's disregard of honor and of right, or that the civil government with which we conduct our correspondence at Berlin is powerless to control the naval government that butchers our citizens at sea. But there is one sure way to make certain that the German U-boats will continue to launch their torpedoes against unwarned passenger ships and kill American men, women, and children. That is the way urged upon our Government by those short-sighted beings who would have us put up with any affront, any wrong or outrage, rather than break with Germany.

In that pathway we have kept our feet, not very confidently, not at all comfortably. We know where it leads. There can be no mistake about it. We have passed quite through the stage of argument and evasion, now we get only denials. We have had many. Holland in the Palembang case gets a denial. Henceforth we shall get nothing but denials. Assuming that the evidence in the case of the Sussex is of the sufficiency indicated in the dispatches, if we let that proved case pass as all the others have passed, then in cases yet to come, whatever may be our evidence, the German Government will not scruple to make denial. In fact, she may cease altogether to attend to our protests and our queries.

If we put up with Germany's atrocious breach of international faith in violating her pledge, if we let the perjuries of her sea murderers override the testimony of civil and military officers of our Government and continue our laborious endeavors to hide with ink the red stains made by the blood of our citizens she has slain, why should she put herself to further trouble about us? Do what she may, she will be quite certain that we shall do nothing.

FOREST PARKS OF THE PEOPLE.

A concurrent resolution proposing a referendum measure to authorize the State to control a debt not exceeding $10,000,000 for forest preservation is expected to come up in the Assembly today. While the financial situation of the State makes the voters cold to almost any plan for enlarging its indebtedness, the preservation of the forests is a vital necessity. It means, for one thing, the preservation, instead of the diminution or drying-up, of the streams, the conservation of moisture, the tempering of climatic severity, and the enjoyment of men. And yet the work of men is always the most dangerous foe of forests. The State owns about 48 per cent. of the land within the Catskill and the Adirondack Preserves. It must control, or the protection of those indispensable forest regions is not in its power. New York City is vitally interested in the Catskill Preserve as a safeguard of the watershed where are the sources and feeders of its water supply. That safeguard is in danger so long as the State has not the power to acquire and keep covered with wood a good deal of private land, now liable to denudation. And the time may come when the Adirondacks will have to be tapped for the needs of the vastly populous city of no distant future.

The pioneer lumberers in the Catskills and the Adirondacks were content with the soft woods, usually pine. Then the big spruce went the way of the pine. A little later the axe spared no spruce and balsam, and a good deal of hemlock was felled. The hard wood was usually let alone. Much less useful as an anti-evaporationist and stream guardian than the primitive soft woods, the hard wood, where not ravaged by fire, has none the less had a valuable function in storing moisture and preserving stream-flows. Now much of the land it covers is threatened with or already subjected to denudation. Not, "as in unploughed Maine the lumberer's gang," not by slow driving along the rivers, the practice of the earlier forest-clearers, is the work done in this too scientific age. Great lumber concerns build their own railroads through their lands and leave them bare. A few large corporations proceed according to the methods of scientific forestry. It is not their lands, but those whose forest cover is being stripped, that the Conservation Commission will acquire if the proposed referendum should be answered affirmatively by the people.

Moreover, the Catskill and Adirondack regions are, and will be more and more every year, vacation and play grounds of the people of New York. The more reasons for keeping their forests untouched, their streams in flow.

A NAVY ORGANIZED FOR PEACE.

The failure and inefficiency for war that are inevitable in a military or naval service organized and administered for peace and politics are strongly illustrated by a report that was made on the British War Office after the Boer war. A Commission headed by Lord ESHER was appointed to investigate the organization and methods of the British War Office and to outline a plan of re-organization for the proper and efficient management of military affairs in England. This Commission entered upon its work with keen intelligence, and its report has been regarded as a classic in its analysis of the principles that must govern in the control of a military service.

In the first paragraphs of its report this Commission declared that its investigations had demonstrated that the British War Office was organized and administered "solely with a view to peace," and the Commission therefore recognized in the beginning of its work of reorganization that it "must make a clean breach with the past." The navy of the United States is not ready for war today in any department or in any of its fleets. The reason for this condition is exactly the same as that given by the Esher Commission for the inefficiency of the English Army system—our Navy Department is organized "solely with a view to peace"; and we might add as a further reason for its failure that it is administered too largely in the interests of politics.

Any business concern would go into bankruptcy in six months if it were subjected to a system of management like that which prevails at the Navy Department. As an illustration and a parallel, suppose a doctor, a lawyer, or a newspaper editor with no experience in railroad affairs were selected to be President of a great railroad company every four years—or probably oftener—by another man equally lacking in any conception of railroading methods. And suppose, further, that the President so selected, with no knowledge of the great organization placed under his charge, proved to be a man with fads and personal hobbies so strong that he would listen to no advice from his subordinates who may have served from boyhood and risen through every grade in the railroad business, and, still further, suppose that this new President, totally ignorant of every detail of his new business, was completely unhampered and uncontrolled; that he had despotic power not only to upset every regulation, to destroy every tradition, and to remove from office every man, however experienced, and replace him with a personal favorite or with somebody who would bend meekly and subserviently to the master's will. Is it not easy to imagine the result?

A review of the testimony recently given before the Naval Committee, and the most casual consideration of the principles that should govern in the administration of the great navy of a great nation, will demonstrate that such a navy can never be efficient nor ready for war with a department organized and administered as our Navy Department is today. It is imperative that we should have a Council of National Defense and a Naval General Staff to decide upon a national policy and to secure continuity of military methods at the Navy Department from year to year, instead of the periodical upheavals and turmoil with which the navy is now inflicted. The consideration of perpetual peace and the unscrupulous demands of politics must give way to the intelligent preparation for efficiency in war and to the dignified recognition of the navy as a military force. We "must make a complete breach with the past" in the organization and management of the Navy Department.

THE MILITARY BILL.

That section of the Senate's Military bill providing for a volunteer army of citizens was saved after a heated and protracted debate by a majority of two votes. The persistent work of the National Guard lobby was so far effective that the section barely escaped elimination. Yet the National Guard is well cared for in this bill, and especially in the House bill, which will have equal consideration in the conference. Payment from the National Treasury is provided for officers and privates. Provision is made for representation of the State soldiery on the Army General Staff. Mr. HAY, in the House bill, has made elaborate provision for what he considers a complete federalization of the organized militia.

It is difficult to see, if we are to take these measures seriously, how the existence of a volunteer force directly under Federal control could affect the development of the Guard. But there is abundant evidence that the idea of federalization is not taken seriously even by persons who have warmly advocated the plan. Mr. KINCAID of Syracuse, for example, who has been urging federalization with eloquence, introduces in the New York Legislature, on the very eve of the accomplishment of his purpose, a bill to provide for general manoeuvres of the National Guard in this State. Another pending bill provides for the extension of the Guard, a matter that is specifically provided for in Mr. HAY'S bill. In opposition to a State Constabulary law, Adjt. Gen. STOTESBURY has lately made the suggestion, with perfect gravity, that part of the National Guard shall be detailed for police patrol duty. Obviously these facts clearly indicate that, in the prevailing National Guard view, federalization is merely a useful word of six syllables. But the fight to obtain provision for a citizen force under direct Federal control will be continued to the end.

Meanwhile there are other sections of both the military bills which must not be lost sight of. In the guise of a plan to establish a national laboratory for the extraction of nitrogen from the air, a notorious scheme which was fastened on last year's River and Harbor bill and defeated, and was stricken out of the same measure this year, has been stealthily incorporated in Mr. HAY'S Military bill. This is designed to improve the Tennessee River, at the Mussel Shoals, near Florence, Ala., for the benefit of owners of property in the neighborhood. It should be removed from the Military bill. The Senate's provision for the admission to certain places in the civil service of men who have served six years in the army, without the prescribed examination, should be rejected, too. These are both obnoxious measures which savor of the lowest kind of politics.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S SHIPPING BILL.

According to a dispatch from Portland, Ore., the largest cargo of wheat laden on a sailing vessel this season, worth more than the price of the British bark, was unable to clear on Saturday for lack of a crew. A Norwegian sailing vessel also was detained, and a third departed only after prolonged delay. From Seattle comes the report that an American ship with cargo for Australia departed without even one seaman certified under the La Follette law, none being discoverable in any Puget Sound port. The Seattle Merchants' Exchange telegraphed Secretary REDFIELD that eleven vessels foreign bound had been delayed seventy days, but that Japanese vessels were clearing from British Columbian ports without trouble. Nevertheless there is to be no repetition of the sailing of the American ship without certified seamen. The Department of Commerce telegraphed Seattle on Saturday that there was no authority to dispense with the law, and that clearances could not be granted unless the certified seamen were aboard.

American seamen show no haste to avail themselves of their benefits under the law, for they are avoiding offshore craft and shipping in coastwise and fishing craft. The Duluth Board of Trade has petitioned special treatment for the Great Lakes shipping, in the season about to open, for reasons similar to those affecting the Pacific trade. At Norfolk four sailing vessels were detained last week for lack of seamen. They are laden with coal for South American ports and are expecting return cargoes, which they will lose unless they arrive when due. The situation is so serious there that the immigration office has reported it to Washington. It is instructive to compare these facts with the theories upon which the La Follette law was passed and defended after its passage. Mr. FURUSETH no longer can complain that the law is not enforced, but he is still sure that his beneficent intentions are balked by corrupt influences. There are three or four hundred million dollars of American money invested in foreign shipping, he says, and the owners object to the liberation of their slaves. Mr. FURUSETH does not say why so much money is invested in foreign shipping, nor why the seamen aboard remain in slavery while American seamen refuse to go to sea under his act.

The Seamen's act is defended by the Chairman of the House Committee, which now is pushing the Administration's companion bill for the upbuilding of the American marine. In his remarks in this city Mr. ALEXANDER said: "If we do not pass this legisla- "tion at this session of Congress I shall "consider it not less than a national "calamity." This bill is placed second on the Administration program, above even preparedness and the Government armor-plate plant. Yet the record shows that only the failure to pass this bill has prevented an experience like that with its twin bill. If the Government Shipping bill had passed a year ago there would have been no such revival in the American shipbuilding industry as has been experienced, and which can be stopped only by Government competition. This is proved by the abandonment of the leading features of the bill, whose defeat would be considered a "national calamity" by the saviors of the country's commerce. Last week Mr. ALEXANDER himself proposed further alterations of the bill, which he regarded as perfect before. For the impracticable domestic regulation of rates upon international highways Mr. ALEXANDER substitutes proposals for empowering a Federal Shipping Board to co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent abuses like rebates, the maintenance of "fighting ships" in unfair competition, refusal of accommodations by discrimination against certain shippers, and otherwise. The Government already has been worsted in litigation against these "abuses," which are capable of being otherwise described. There are Grand Juries or other resources of prosecution at each end of the ocean routes. Corruption and oppression of commerce, about which there are no differences of opinion, may be punished without new machinery.

No doubt the Shipping bill is even better intentioned than the La Follette-Furuseth law, not being designed for the benefit of a limited class at the expense of all other classes, under the pretense of humanity. But both alike are repugnant to the class for whose benefit they are designed. If the Administration wishes to assist seamen and shipping, why does it not propose what they ask for instead of what they reject?

If that is too difficult, why not take the easiest way? Why not wait until the discordant interests come together of themselves and agree what is necessary for their common good? The enactment of contentious measures is only Government intervention in a trade dispute, not the enactment of either prosperity or humanity. And often the progress of events puts both sides in the wrong. Only a few months ago American commerce was abandoning the Pacific. Now there is a prospect of its returning, under influences superior to the discouragements of the La Follette law, and without the aid of the Administration's Shipping bill. According to the San Francisco press, the only limit to transpacific trade is the tonnage available. There are no submarines on the Pacific, and those routes are absorbing trade properly belonging to the Atlantic. Cash is offered for goods not obtainable before June, at the earliest, and not promised then. Every day the Pacific cable brings hurry orders without limit, not only from China and Japan, but from Russia and Australia. Price is no object for steel, iron, chemicals, everything to eat, drink, wear, or work with. Accordingly it was announced last week that the Oriental Alliance Steamship Company (capital $10,000,000) is about to place on the transpacific routes eleven American freighters with American crews. That is the result of high profits and high rates. They are influences superior to any legislation. Why proceed with the Administration program when commerce is so self-helpful?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doctors Get a Scolding.

American Medicine, a journal that speaks with authority in its own domain, reprehends with severity the New York County Medical Society and the medical profession of the State for opposing almost unanimously, and practically without qualification, the Workmen's Health Insurance bill recently before the Legislature. For this antagonism, says American Medicine, there was no excuse and but one reason—that the bill did not specifically and satisfactorily provide for fees to physicians.

On this wholly selfish ground the members of the profession condemned the bill. They might, very properly, have declared it defective in the one respect and as properly have suggested such amendment as they could prove desirable; but at the same time they could and should have expressed their approval of the purpose of the measure and their knowledge of the fact that universal health insurance for workers is of demonstrated efficiency in promoting the common welfare, including, by the way, that of the medical profession itself. This has been proved abroad by experience now extending over a considerable number of years, especially in Germany, where the plan was first tried intelligently and on a large scale.

In England the attitude of the doctors was the same as that of our own. They fought compulsory health insurance with vehemence, when it was proposed, and there, too, the alleged inadequacy of the fees offered was declared to mean ruin for the medical profession. Yet not only was the opposition of the doctors quite futile, as it certainly will be here in the end, but before the law was long in force they found themselves more prosperous as a class than they had ever been in conditions the passing of which they so bitterly mourned. This they now confess, more or less frankly, and there is not the slightest chance that the plan will be abandoned where it has been tried.

That employers and the State should each contribute toward the health insurance of workers is economically sound and "good business." Both employers and the State, as well as the workers, profit by its results, and, after all, such insurance is only doing systematically and intelligently what is done by the old methods irregularly and to a considerable degree blindly, with much duplication of effort and much waste of money. Health insurance takes the place of much so-called charity and of the free dispensary, with all its pauperizing influences.

To Help Horses and Traffic.

Even without having COLONEL ROOSEVELT in charge of national affairs, to give climate, the American brand of human nature, our politics and everything else now in need of improvement a general fixing up, there is excuse for hoping—almost for believing—that Saturday's snowstorm was the last we are to have this Spring. It is, therefore, rather late in the season for official action on the shoeing of horses. Our pavements are not likely to be slippery again for some months to come, and the question of horseshoes, therefore, is not a burning one. Just the same it is an important one, and both those whose hearts were grieved all Winter long by the sufferings of ill-shod horses and those who only noticed that the struggles and the falls of the poor animals caused innumerable interruptions and delays for city traffic might well display something of personal interest in efforts now making to enforce a decent civicism on the urban horse owners and users that still survive.

There will be today at 2:30 P. M., before an Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. Stapleton is Chairman, a public hearing on a proposed city ordinance providing that—

> Between Nov. 1 and April 1, in each year, no horse, mule or other large animal used for the purpose of driving or hauling shall be driven on any of the streets, avenues or highways of the City of New York unless the animal is shod in such a manner as will prevent slipping.

The ordinance as it stands is no marvel of careful and definite phrasing. Indeed, it is obviously in need of some careful editing, in order to obviate the chances for willful misinterpretation and the confusion of Magistrates. Its purpose, however, is clear enough and its object is good.

One of its merits is that it does not particularize as to what shall be done to prevent the forbidden slips. Only efficiency is demanded, and there are several devices besides the frequent sharp shoeing that is so inconvenient and expensive. Among them are detachable calks, easily put on and off, and simple arrangements of small chains that can be fastened over any horseshoe when pavements are slippery. Neither are costly, and there is no reason why the use of something of the kind, when needed, should not be compulsory.

She Made a False Deduction.

In nothing that has appeared in this column was there even a little justification for the charge by one of our correspondents that statements made here carried the implication that trained nurses are "mercenary, heartless wretches." No recognition of the superiority of the nurse with hospital instruction and experience to nurses with other and necessarily less equipment could have been more cordial and sincere than ours, and her just claim to the exclusive use of her hard-earned title and degree has been frequently asserted by us, never denied or questioned.

Of course she is the best nurse, and in serious cases, surgical or medical, the only thoroughly satisfactory nurse. Now and then she exaggerates the extent and quality of her large knowledge, and criticises or interferes with the work of the attending physician, so that the latter is sometimes irritated into saying that she knows too much. But the faults of individuals do not warrant the indictment of a class, and, as a matter of fact, the trained nurse is appreciated at her full worth out of as well as in the medical profession.

It is only when she insists that she is the only nurse worthy of the name—when she forgets that her services, like those of many another specialist, are too costly for the great majority of people, who must therefore get along as best they can with less—it is only then that she exposes herself to reasonable attack.

Our correspondent quite correctly told why it is that the trained nurse cannot, like the doctor, do much of gratuitous work, or adjust her fees to her patient's resources when those resources are small. In telling these well-known facts, however, the writer of the letter confirmed the contention that the doctor and the trained nurse are different—so different that she cannot fairly compare her status with his or demand the monopolies and privileges so gladly accorded to him. The difference is not a cause for reproach and depreciation, but it is real and inevitable.

The mistake of the nurses, and one not made by the doctors, is in wanting to establish a maximum instead of a minimum of professional education as the qualification for practice. The great specialists in medicine do not scorn their humbler colleagues or call them swindlers and humbugs; they treat them as younger brothers, supplement their defects and encourage them to gain more competence. The example is one the trained nurses would be wise to follow.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN CHINA.

Her Demands Contrasted with Our Treatment of Mexico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES of March 28 Hollington K. Tong set forth the following important points: (1) A comparison between the relations existing between the United States and Mexico and those between Japan and China is impossible, because the United States has never presented "twenty-one demands" to Mexico, nor has she grabbed any of Mexico's territory, nor has she sent spies all over Mexico to "sow the seeds of faction and strife"; (2) Dr. Iyenaga's statement that the Japanese regard China as under Japanese guidance and protection merely shows the extent of Japanese ambition in China; such action on Japan's part would necessitate the violation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Root-Takahira Agreement.

In reply to Mr. Tong's letter Joseph I. C. Clarke contributed a letter to THE TIMES for April 4 in which he says: "So of his [Mr. Tong's] baseless accusation that Japan fomented the present revolution, against the coming of which Japan warned Yuan Shih-kai long in advance." If Japan knew of the revolution so long before China did, we are tempted to wonder if she discovered its presence through the Japanese "peddlers, students, and canvassers" in China, about whom we hear so much, and who, we hear, make regular reports to superiors in the Japanese Government service.

Mr. Clarke also says: "So of the 'governmental advisers' question. Mr. Tong does not answer the doctor's [Iyenaga's] clear statement about the host of other foreign advisers." We beg to differ. Mr. Tong stated that China employs advisers as she sees fit, and in this case China is not to blame. Cannot any nation employ men as she pleases, and shall any other nation dictate to her what she shall do?

Mr. Clarke neglected to refute Mr. Tong's clever contrast that the United States has not treated Mexico as Japan has treated China, but instead he digressed into a wholly unimportant discussion of the seriousness of the revolts in China—revolts which cannot justify half of Japan's demands upon China, since foreign property in China has been respected both by Government and by anti-Government troops.

But especially has Mr. Clarke failed to consider the expression of surprise made by Dr. Iyenaga at Chicago last Summer, that his Government would make such unreasonable demands. The demands certainly are immoderate, but they are by no means inconsistent with the foreign policy of Japan. Count Tadasu Hayashi, in his "Secret Memoirs," says that Japan wishes to dominate China—she wants to be the East—and, in truth, she wants to be able to "put meddling powers in their places," and, if necessary, to "meddle herself." That is Japanese policy as designated by the signer of the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Certainly, Japanese encroachments upon China are not the "absurdities" that Mr. Clarke would have us believe. A quick review of the encroachments will prove my point. Despite Japan's declaration of maintaining the independence of Korea and the open door to Manchuria, she has made Korea a vassal, and has closed tightly the door to Manchuria. Chihli and Shantung were next in order of aggression, and now Japan is reaching for Fu-kien, which, by the way, is very near Hongkong, just across from Formosa, and dangerously near the Philippines. It is simply nonsense to say that Japan has no base intentions upon China, else why should she have "neglected" to present those ten demands, of which the famous Group V. is the nucleus, to the powers when they grew suspicious of her actions? If those ten demands were not an infringement upon the political and territorial integrity of China, if they did not vitiate China's treaties with the powers, why was Japan so unwilling to own up to them?

RALPH E. HARBOLD.
Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1916.

Another Origin of "Boche."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of April 7 a derivation is assigned to the word Boche which does not belong to it. Professor Buffum, following M. Salnean in the Temps and the Revue Universitaire, (January, 1915, Pages 43 to 45,) derives the word from caboche, thick head, through the intermediate expression, tete de boche. Alboche, they conclude, is a more recent word, due to a crossing of Allemand and Boche. But M. Suran in a later number of the Revue Universitaire (July, 1915, Pages 430 to 441) pointed out various objections to this hypothesis, such as the facts that Boche and caboche are not of the same gender, that it is not customary to contract expressions like tete de boche, and that Alboche is an older word than Boche. In confirmation of this last statement a friend tells me that when he was a boy in Lausanne the word Alboche, but not Boche, was applied to Germans. After demolishing the Salnean etymology for Boche, Suran proposed a better one—that it is derived from this same Alboche, which is no more nor less than Allemand, with a natural phonetic change of m to b, and the substitution of the familiar ending, oche. This brings us to the striking fact, pointed out by Pierre Mille, that at first neither Alboche nor Boche, meaning German, had an unpleasant significance, and that their present connotation is due to the recent barbarous acts of the people to whom they are applied. Ogres were first Hungarians. Both Bulgarians and Turks have furnished us with disagreeable epithets.

H. CARRINGTON LANCASTER.
Amherst, Mass., April 7, 1916.

A WOMAN'S WEAPON.

Men fight with deadly guns and smothering fumes,
With bombs contrived to madden, maim, and kill—
With all the hellish enginery of war,
Devised by savagery and hate and skill.

That man is most acclaimed who does the most
To injure some one called his enemy—
To leave him roofless, childless, sightless, marred,
To make him bonded, if he find him free.

How can a woman battle 'gainst such crimes?
Her prayers avail not, neither do her tears—
She of the weak, white hands, the timorous heart,
Oppressed by dull forebodings, cares, and fears.

Not hers to fight with guns, to dig the trench,
Nor always to bind up the wounds that bleed.
She sits at home, obscure, with yearning love—
Hers but the tender wish, the humble deed!

Mute, into garments for some unknown lad—
Heart-sick for home—she puts her work and thought,
Or fashions wraps for some strange, orphaned babe,
Whose hopeless fate great Emperors have wrought.

Perchance in some New England kitchen plain
She does her little part to stem the woe.
All she can do, her weapon of bright steel—
A needle! Ah, the odds! The task! The foe!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE MEDICAL CORPS IN THE DEFENSE PLANS.

Lessons of the Spanish-American War Applied to the Senate Bill, Which Disregards the Recommendation of Surgeon General Gorgas.

By LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM S. TERRIBERRY,
Chief Surgeon, Division, New York National Guard.

Headquarters Division, National Guard, New York, April 8, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a remarkable thing that in all the interest aroused on the subject of preparedness and in all the speeches and articles appearing in the public prints we see little or nothing to indicate that any steps are under consideration looking toward providing proper surgical and hospital care of the sick and wounded. We have seen in the last year and a half how vitally important a part of modern warfare is preparation in this respect. The truth of the old adage, "The river passed and God forgotten," is nowhere more plainly exemplified than in our attitude toward the medical profession. The lessons which should have been taught us by our past experience are calmly ignored. The ghastly experiences of our concentration camps in 1898 have apparently quite passed from mind. At any rate in the eighteen years which have elapsed almost nothing has been done to correct the defects in the medical department organization which existed at that time. The Dodge Commission, which investigated the conduct of the war of 1898, made as its first and most important recommendation regarding the improvement of the medical service that an adequate corps of trained medical officers be provided.

The Surgeon General of the Army recently testified before both Military Committees of the Congress that there should be seven trained medical officers to each thousand of combatant troops. In the report of this hearing before the House Military Committee is appended a statement of the needs in the way of trained medical officers for an army in the field of 200,000 men. This statement showed that 2,035 medical officers would be required. The army is allowed at the present time 444 medical officers. The House bill, as originally written, provided for a maximum of 178,000 men and 695 medical officers, or slightly less than four per thousand. To the lasting credit of the House Military Committee it is to be noted that this defect in the Hay bill has been corrected, and the recommendation of the Surgeon General accepted.

The Senate bill provides for an army about 200,000 at peace strength and 236,000 at war strength, and a total of 897 medical officers, or a ratio of 4.5 in peace and 3.7 in war. In other words, the Senate Military Committee has disregarded not only the recommendation of General Gorgas, the Surgeon General, and the Dodge Commission, but the lessons spread before them by the European war. It is well to bear in mind that the relative reduction in the number of medical officers proposed will apply not only to the army, but to the National Guard and any volunteer troops which may in the future be authorized, as the organization of both of these latter must be the same as that prescribed for the regular army.

The bill proposed by the Military Committee of the Senate provides for a material increase in the line of the army. All of the new organizations proposed are provided with a full complement of officers based on the needs of actual service conditions. Not only has this been done, but it is proposed also to provide for nearly a thousand extra officers to act as instructors for the National Guard and in schools and colleges. Of the wisdom of this provision there can be no doubt. It is to be regretted only that more extra officers were not allowed. But if such a provision is essential for the line of the army, why not for the Medical Corps? In providing for one-half the number of medical officers which the army needs it must have been contemplated that if war comes the other half will be obtained as volunteers from the civil practitioners. If this reasoning is sound, then the Congress should allow to each regiment of infantry or cavalry one-half the officers needed, and make up the deficiency from the civil population after war is declared. As to the fallacy of such reasoning there can be no doubt.

England is the only great power besides the United States which rests national security on a small, highly paid, professional army. The English Army is organized on a basis of ten medical officers per thousand of combatant troops—a figure nearly three times as great as has been fixed in the Senate bill.

If the Chamberlain bill should become a law, and if the misfortune of war should come upon us, our first line would have one-third the number of medical officers required, and the remaining two-thirds would necessarily be supplied from civilian physicians. It will be objected that the Medical Reserve Corps or Officers' Reserve Corps, as it is called in the Chamberlain bill, will supply the deficiency. Let us see what can be expected in the way of trained officers from this source.

In 1908, at the instance of the then Surgeon General, Brig. Gen. Robert M. O'Reilly, Congress passed a law providing for a Reserve Corps of Officers. This corps now numbers about 1,600 men, physicians and surgeons of the highest professional excellence. But are they trained medical officers, ready to step in and fill up the skeleton organization of the Army Medical Corps? Most certainly not, and this will be evident when it is stated that the law does not permit of giving these officers training in camps of instruction, except at the expense of the individual. During the last Summer several camps of instruction were provided and 173 officers of the Reserve Corps received one week of field work. These officers not only gave their time, but paid all the expenses incident to transportation, subsistence and equipment. Admirable as is the spirit shown, it cannot be contended that one week in camp will transform a civilian physician into anything resembling a trained medical officer.

Even though the proposal to provide for an Officers' Reserve Corps becomes law and better opportunities for instruction are furnished it is not probable that these officers will be available to fill deficiencies in the Medical Corps of the Army. Their services will be urgently needed with the National Guard and the volunteers with which any future war must be fought. As a consequence just when the need of trained medical officers will be greatest, the influx of untrained men will so dilute the small Medical Corps of the regular and volunteer armies that a breakdown with its unnecessary suffering and loss of life will be assured.

The proposal to reduce the ratio of regular medical officers to about half the number required will mean that every officer will be fully occupied with the administration and garrison needs of the army and there will be none available for the instruction of the sanitary troops of the National Guard or of any other troops which may be authorized. At the present time there are six medical officers available for the instruction of the National Guard of the entire United States, and there should be not less than one hundred on this duty.

The pity of it is that we cannot learn the obvious lesson from our past experiences.

Those of us who saw the most energetic and adventurous of our men march out in 1898 ready to give up their dearest possession, even life itself, are little likely to forget the scenes we saw in our Southern camps. Of the thousands who never came back, only about 250 died on the battlefield, or as the result of wounds received on the battlefield. The remainder were a needless sacrifice offered up on the altar of national carelessness and national indifference.

This indifference shown toward providing an adequate medical department in time of peace cannot be put on the ground of economy. A most superficial examination of the medical history of our last war will be convincing on that point. There were mustered into the service in 1898 about 225,000 volunteers. Fourteen years later 108,000 of these men had applied for pensions. The Federal Government has paid out on account of this little war in pensions over $50,000,000, and this amount will keep on growing in the years to come. As the great majority of deaths and disability arose from preventable disease, this large sum can be charged to the neglect to provide a proper organization and an adequate number of trained medical officers.

When the next war comes—and it certainly will come sometime—shall we have learned our lesson? The answer to this question will be given by the Congress within the next few weeks. Our lawmakers should remember that our people know, as no other people on earth, what constitutes proper medical care of the sick and wounded. Every one will have father, brother, or son at the front. If adequate hospital and professional care is not provided for the wounded and sick, then from every community of this land will come a protest that will not and cannot be ignored. That Government which fails in this respect will sacrifice the wholehearted and united support of its people, a support which is so necessary to the maintenance of morale and the achievement of victory.

WILLIAM S. TERRIBERRY,
Lieutenant Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief Surgeon, Division, N. G. N. Y.

ART NOTES.

Gold Medal Paintings—Portraits by Sarah C. Sweeny.

Mme. Lucas-Robiquet is showing portraits and genre subjects at the Braun & Cie. Galleries. She is hors concours at the salon and she has had a gold medal from the Société des Artistes Français. Her candid painting with its careful and solid modeling evoking memories of Bastien-Lepage naturally would lead to such honors. Her Brittany and Holland subjects in particular are agreeable examples of a well-known French school of painting. Recently she has painted a number of portraits in New York and these are on exhibition. Among the sitters are Miss Grace Roosevelt, George Seligman, Miss Katharina Clark and Master Charles Clark, Mlle. Marie-Louise Amyot and Master Lewis Iselin.

Portraits in Oil and Pastel.

At the Folsom Galleries, Sarah Catherine Sweeny has an exhibition of portraits the interest of which seems to be rather generally in inverse ratio to the size. "Baby Wilson," blue of eye and long of face, is sympathetically seen and cleverly presented, and there is considerable character in the portrait of Miss Elizabeth Anne Sniffen, but the best work by far has been done in the miniature portrait of Mrs. George Tuthill, a sincere and attractive little affair with something too much of emphasis on the accessories, but not enough to overwhelm the impression made by the carefully studied head.

A Persian Collection.

At the Anderson Galleries is a small collection of rugs, bronzes, and Persian miniatures belonging to "His Holiness Haji Ali Agha." An antique bronze bowl is ascribed in the catalogue to the seventh century, and is one of the bowls that were used for holding holy oil in the temples. The miniatures vary greatly in quality. A number are portrait miniatures of the eighteenth century; others of the fifteenth century are more restrained in color and delicate in execution. The subject matter is drawn from the wealth of legend and poetic narrative inspiring Persian art, and a number of beautiful manuscript books and separate pages are included in the collection.

FROM A WILSON ADMIRER.

How the Case of the Sussex Appears to a "Lover of Peace."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write as a warm admirer of President Wilson. I voted for him, I have sympathized with almost all of his important acts as President, have defended him, and expect to vote for him next November unless something disastrous and at present unforeseen occurs.

Especially have I admired Mr. Wilson's firm and patriotic stand in regard to Mexico. If he triumphs there, on his noble, self-restrained, and difficult line of conduct, he will have achieved one of the most heroic and illuminating deeds in the history of nations. Nor has his conduct of negotiations with Germany hitherto seemed to me as weak or futile as some think.

But now, with the sinking of the Sussex, a new situation has arisen. Even the most patient, those most unwilling to see our country directly involved in the world's great struggle, are beginning to be ashamed.

On Aug. 3, 1914, I met in Toronto one of the greatest Canadian editors, a passionate and eloquent pacifist. Belgium had been violated and England seemed to hesitate. This pacifist said: "I would hate to be in this war, but if England does not go in we shall all be ashamed."

I feel even with trembling heart that now our beloved country stands before the world's conscience in exactly the same way. We are beginning to be ashamed.

The question is not whether we shall begin war or break relations. The moral relations have already been broken, flagrantly and scornfully. And we Americans are beginning to be ashamed of all attempts to hide the horrible facts from our eyes or to seek out a subtle form of words for escaping the notorious stigma of the coward.

All over the land we wait on you. If you falter about the Sussex we shall hardly look again in the faces of our friends in other lands. But a sigh of moral relief will go up when you act. We have said little. There has been no noisy outcry, for the hour is too solemn, the dread of the event too great. But we demand moral relief from a situation which approaches national shame.

Therefore—Act!

A LOVER OF PEACE.
Hartford, April 4, 1916.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE CITY WELFARE WORK

Bill in Legislature Transfers Public Hospitals to Enlarged Health Department.

BROADER CHARITIES BUREAU

New Activities Will Include Supervision of Unemployment Aid and Public Recreation.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere made public yesterday his plan for organizing an enlarged Department of Health, a Department of Public Welfare, and a Department of Plant and Structures to displace the present Bridge Department. The report was officially presented to the Mayor several weeks ago, and the Mayor approved it and ordered the preparation of bills to put the suggestion into effect. The bills, introduced by Senator Brown, are now before the Legislature.

The plan proposed by Mr. Bruere contemplates the consolidation, in part, of the Departments of Public Charities, Health, and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which it is estimated will result in an approximate annual saving of $1,000,000 to the city, and the reorganization of the Bridge Department into a Department of Plant and Structures. This latter plan has already been made public.

"The recommendation of a consolidated Health Department, the creation of a Department of Public Welfare, and a Department of Plant and Structures," said the Mayor, "met with my immediate concurrence when Mr. Bruere first submitted it to me. In working out these constructive measures Mr. Bruere has, in my judgment, made a contribution of great value to the more effective organization of these important services of the Government."

Would Concentrate Management.

The enlarged Health Department would take over the management of all the hospitals of the city. It would transfer to this department the control of hospitals now under the jurdisdiction of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and the Department of Public Charities, and of sheltering institutions, other than the Municipal Lodging House.

The Department of Public Welfare takes the place of the present Department of Charities. The new department will exercise the functions of a supervisor of the poor in committing public charges to private institutions. It will supervise the care of such charges in private institutions, accept charges in public institutions, continue the work of social investigation now performed by the Department of Public Charities, perform executive work for the Board of Child Welfare, and operate the Public Employment Bureau. In reference to the establishment of a Department of Public Welfare, Mr. Bruere said:

"Public charity work is now taking on a broader significance in New York. Its aim is increasingly preventive, and for the development of preventive measures a special organization should be maintained. The present Department of Public Charities, as a department of social investigation, has before it work of enormous value, which should not be jeopardized by merger with the activities of a health and hospital department. I refer to the investigation of applicants for admission to private and public institutions, the economic reconstruction of families, the bringing together of separated husbands and wives, the investigation of applicants for widows' pensions, the supervision of child-caring institutions, now sheltering as public charges 23,000 of New York City's children, and other vital responsibilities which are outside the field of institutional management. These, with the working out of plans to prevent and improve social conditions, are the tasks to be assigned to the Department of Public Welfare.

"The problems of management of hospitals and homes for the aged and infirm are to be closely related to conditions which have to do with health and welfare of the community generally. Efficient public hospital service now includes attention to conditions which create the need for hospital treatment and the study and correction of conditions which undo benefits received from hospital treatment on the return of discharged patients to their homes and working environments.

Now Three Hospital Departments.

"As at present organized three departments maintain and operate public hospitals: The Department of Health, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and the Department of Public Charities. This scattered responsibility for the care of the sick is not the result of deliberate organization, but the consequences of accidental, historical development."

The report recommends that there be constituted a new Department of Public Health under a single Commissioner which will have four major divisions: a division of prevention, a division of treatment, a division of record and a division of sanitary control.

The Department of Public Welfare suggested in the Bruere report is to have charge of the following existing activities:

Investigation of applications for public relief.

Commitment of dependent cases to public institutions.

Supervision of private institutions, caring for children committed as public charges, and commitment of such dependent children.

Acceptance and supervision of cases committed to private hospitals.

Investigation of domestic relation cases and of cases of desertion and non-support.

Collection and distribution of alimony.

Operation of the Municipal Lodging House and Public Employment Bureau.

Investigative work for the Board of Child Welfare (widows' pensions.)

Development of measures for the prevention and relief of unemployment.

Supervision and control of public recreation.

Savings In Bridge Department.

Regarding the plan to reorganize the Bridge Department, Mr. Bruere said:

"The suggestion to convert the Bridge Department into a central plant department, corresponding to similar departments maintained by large corporate enterprises, is timely, for the pressure on the Bridge Department is greatly lessened with the completion of the East River bridges. This arrangement will do much to simplify the problem of physically administering the proposed new Department of Health, and will do away with the costly and inefficient duplication of staffs now maintained by the several departments for the upkeep of the buildings under their individual control."

Attached to the report is a summary of the proposed legislative bills for the reorganization of the departments.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

TO SELL JEWELED BOOKS.

Rare Volumes of the Late Daniel S. Miller to be Auctioned.

A remarkable collection of jeweled bindings and editions de luxe, owned by the late Daniel S. Miller, a retired capitalist and a brother-in-law of the late Jay Gould, will be sold on April 17 to 20, inclusive, at the Hotel Savoy under the management of Samuel Marx.

In a dark cabinet in the Miller apartment was found an ornate copy of Williamson's "The History of Portrait Miniatures" in two volumes. Inserted in each of the covers are seventeen miniatures, making sixty-eight of those beautiful works of art used in the embellishment of the history. All are from the brush of Miss Currie, the noted English miniaturist.

Among other books in the library are Walter Pater's "The Renaissance," set with miniatures and with a portrait of "Mona Lisa" on the cover, and an "Inquiry into the Portraits of Shakespeare," which is adorned with numerous likenesses of him. A Constable edition of the plays of Shakespeare in forty volumes is also ornamented with miniatures.

The collection is rich in beautiful jeweled bindings by such artists as Sangorski, Riviere, Franz-Baugonet, Pagnant and Adams. It contains illuminated manuscripts of John Keats's "Ode to Psyche" and Tennyson's "The Lady of Shalott." The "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" is in an exquisite cover of rich levant on which in amethysts are the purple grapes of which the Persian tentmaker sang.

Mr. Miller lived much in retirement in his later years. To him were constantly going men who were on the alert to find for him rare and beautiful books. Included in the collection are the Edinburgh edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, autographed set of Mark Twain's works and books from the Kelmscott Press. Authors represented in their complete writings are: Jane Austen, James Boswell, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Lord Byron, Robert Burns, Charles Dickens, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Bret Harte, Thackeray, Edgar Allan Poe, Kipling and Walt Whitman.

ASSAILS TOWN GOSSIPS.

Dr. Egbert Says Talebearing Retards Flushing's Progress.

Talking from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of Flushing, L. I., of which he is pastor, the Rev. Dr. George Drew Egbert last night denounced the "gossips of Flushing." Two weeks before he had delivered a sermon on "Snobbishness," and spoke so pointedly that almost every member of the large congregation knew to whom he was referring.

"Reputations are priceless," declared Dr. Egbert, "yet people will coolly blacken them and rob other folks of what can never be replaced, and all this from any town, splitting it up into petty little factions. Flushing's development is being held back by sharp tongues, and it's a pity that this should be in a community so generously and so philanthropically inclined as ours.

"I realize there is plenty of harmless talk about the affairs of other people, the very natural result of interest, but I have recently come across another kind of gossip—vicious gossip. Close friendships have thereby been permanently broken and the ugliest of feelings implanted.

"O, Flushing, where is thy gallantry? When will these slanderous, gossiping tongues cease? Vanity, aye, perhaps it is vanity in some cases. Perhaps these peddlers of verbiage want their friends and acquaintances to know that they are cognizant of the doings of each and every one in the community. And let me add right here that some people have all they can do to take care of their own business and affairs without meddling in others."

The pastor told of different stories that had been retailed to him gratuitously, and related how some of the stories some of the parishioners turned uneasily in their seats. Dr. Egbert promised even a more interesting discourse in the next of his series of sermons on "Your Flushing and Mine."

REMEMBER APPOMATTOX.

Members of the Loyal Legion Hold Anniversary Services.

To commemorate the surrender at Appomattox, which ended the civil war fifty members of the State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, under General Edwin Stewart and Colonel William F. Cogswell, marched from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday afternoon and attended commemoration services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Among the clergy present were Archdeacon George Francis Nelson, the Rev. Henry F. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple, the Rev. Howard C. Robbins of the Church of the Incarnation, and the Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, former President of Trinity College. Dr. Barbour preached the sermon. Speaking of the purpose of the services, he said:

"It is not to commemorate any unpleasantness of the civil war, but to keep alive the spirit of loyalty and patriotism. In this war we must be neutral, but we must speak against injustice, whether it is the injustice of the Allies or the injustice of the Central Powers. We cannot be neutral between right and wrong. It is better for this nation that it be annihilated than to be a craven coward. There can be no peace to one who surrenders his self-respect."

MISS DE FORAS ENGAGED.

Mrs. Spencer Announces Her Niece Will Wed Charles Campbell, Jr.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer of this city has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Huguette de Foras, daughter of the Comte and Comtes Max de Foras of Haute Savoie Thuon, France, to Charles Campbell, Jr., First Secretary to the American Legation at Berne, Switzerland. Miss de Foras, who is now at the Château de Thuiset, near Lake Geneva, spent several years in this city with Mrs. Stevens. Miss Delphine de Foras is her younger sister. Miss de Foras's mother before her marriage was Miss Marie Meredith Read of New York.

Mr. Campbell was graduated from the University of Virginia and was a lawyer at Charlotteville, Va., but was appointed Third Secretary to the American Legation at Tokio in 1909, and later, in rotation, was Secretary of the Legation to Panama and Guatemala. Second Secretary at Tokio, and next as Secretary of Legation and Consul General to Rumania, Serbia, and Bulgaria. He received his present appointment in October, 1914. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mrs. Lewinson Weds W. A. Waite.

Announcement was made here yesterday of the marriage, on March 29, at West New York, N. J., of Mrs. Eugenia Lewinson, widow of Maximilian Lewinson, to W. Adelbert Waite. The Rev. Mr. Hopper officiated and only a few relatives were present. Mrs. Lewinson, who had been a widow only a brief period, has been known as a horsewoman and has appeared at many of the large shows of the last few years, driving or riding her own horses. Mr. and Mrs. Waite are now living at 44 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Miss Reeve Weds E. T. Curry.

Miss Ethel Vincent Reeve, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Reeve of Englewood, and Edward Thomas Curry of Camden were married on Saturday evening at the Englewood, N. J., Presbyterian Church. The bridesmaids were the Misses Marion R. Thompson, Louise R. Curry, Ruth L. Gro, Marion Bullard, and Ida Ellerbrook. The best man was Morton Curry. A wedding reception followed at the bride's home.

EDNA MAY RETURNS AS A MOVIE STAR

Mrs. Lewisohn Contributes to Charity Money Earned from Her Work in Film Play.

RECALLS HER OLD TRIUMPH

Poke Bonnet Made Famous in "Follow On," Figures Also in "Salvation Joan."

Edna May returned to the New York stage last night after an absence of a good many years. She came back not as Edna May, the adored one of New York and London, but as Mrs. Oscar Lewisohn, who since here marriage ten years ago has only acted twice, once for charity in London and more recently for charity here. The latter reversion was before the camera, and it was upon the occasion of the first showing of the picture for which the favorite of other years posed that she appeared on the stage of the Fulton Theatre for a moment last night to say she was glad to be present. Her friends were in the audience in numbers, and it looked more like a Monday night at the opera than a movie first showing.

The Vitagraph Company made the picture, "Salvation Joan," in which Mrs. Lewisohn is the central figure, and for which she was finally persuaded to pose when it was agreed that her share should be turned over to some charity to be designated by her. Edna May is remembered best, perhaps, for her characterization of the Salvation Army lass who sang "Follow On" in "The Belle of New York," so it was not surprising to see her again in the familiar pokebonnet. This time she is a young woman of refinement who works in the Army while her friends play bridge, a sort of movie Major Barbara. But she finds missions and mend falls in love with a gangster. But why go into the plot, which abounds in the usual movie nonsense? It only remains to be said that the charm and beauty that made Edna May a musical comedy favorite a score of years ago are still potent.

When the Strand suddenly discovered that this week embraced the second anniversary of its opening it shifted its program and arranged for a March festival picture as a part of the festivities. So yesterday "The Eternal Grind," the latest film for which Miss Pickford posed, was put on.

In her latest incarnation Miss Pickford is a toiler in a sweatshop. Bertha, the sewing-machine girl of Avenue D and Bowery melodrama of a dozen years ago, had a comparatively serene and easy life compared with the tempestuous journey of this celluloid Louise. Life would not have been so drab if Mary had had merely her own body and soul to keep together on $8 a week, but there was her sister Amy, who did not appreciate that a girl should not take money from a man, and Gertrude, who had grown deeply interested in Vienna bending over her machine through long hours.

But Virtue, with a capital V, triumphs as surely in the movies as it did in its melodramatic cousin of the Bowery. The hard-hearted owner of the factory finally builds a model factory after one of his sons—the one who turned Socialist and went to work at the plant—is seriously hurt when a weak floor caves in; Mary, the beautiful sewing-machine girl, marries the son; Gert recovers her health, while Amy, whom the other son had married at the point of Mary's revolver, redeems him through her love.

The best part about "The Eternal Grind" is Mary Pickford. Without her pretty face, her charming personality, and her great art the picture would be one of the drab hundreds that hold an imperfect mirror up to nature and reflect a distorted image. Even in Rivington Street circles little shop girls don't force their employers' sons to marry their sisters at the muzzle of a revolver—at least not this season. So when Miss Pickford stands there looking very determined and kind holding a big revolver at a point of the villain's anatomy where it would do the most good, while she does it sincerely, the situation is ludicrous rather than realistic. Through most of the film Miss Pickford appears in the plain clothes of poverty.

This proneness of movie makers to paint all their stories in the most vivid colors without any regard to giving a semblance of life, was illustrated also yesterday by "Scandal," a film shown at the Academy of Music. In "Scandal" Bertha Kalich, the Galician actress who is known on the American stage as a tragedienne of great skill and natural talents, made her début as a screen artist. Miss Kalich is one of the unfortunate of the recruits from the legitimate stage who measure up to the requirements of the newer medium. She photographs well, which for success is perhaps the most important requisite, and of course she is a thorough artist.

One hesitates to say that life is not like "Scandal," with the Waite affair still in the paper, but the movie producers, or, at least, some of them, would have their audiences believe that the S. R. O. sign for skeletons should be hung on every family closet door. Mme. Kalich is too fine an actress not to receive better scenarios than "Scandal."

After an absence of some months Charles Chaplin waddled back upon the screen at the Broadway Theatre yesterday. The burlesque of "Carmen" he did before his contract with the Essanay Company expired was shown for the first time. The picture is in four reels, and contains all the old as well as some new Chaplin antics. "The Race," a Paramount picture featuring Victor Moore and Anita King, was also shown at the Broadway. At the Knickerbocker the feature was "Sold for Marriage," with Lillian Gish as the star.

DINNER TO MARCUS LOEW.

Brisbane's Second Thought is That Movies May Not be so Bad.

Entertaining features of the dinner given as a compliment to Marcus Loew in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor last night were the rainstorm of American flags which fluttered down just before George M. Cohan arose to speak, Mr. Cohan's speech, and Arthur Brisbane's alibi for a speech he made recently at a dinner given at the Hotel Astor by men in the movie industry.

At that dinner Mr. Brisbane said he had never read The Fireside Companion in his youth, and did not see why he should attend the movies now. He said photoplays as they existed today were only an amusement and popular because of the stupidity and lack of intellectual development of the human race.

Mr. Brisbane attempted to get back on the reservation last night. He said he had awakened the next morning and found that some of his newspaper friends had made him famous or infamous. He neglected to say, however, that the godless newspaper men quoted his speech from a stenographic report.

"I have never seen Charlie Chaplin, or Mary Pickford, or Theda Bara," said Mr. Brisbane last night, "but then I have never seen the Czar of Russia, which makes him no less great."

The flags that fell just before Mr. Cohan arose to speak were held on strips of red, white, and blue bunting that formed a canopy over the ballroom. At a signal these strips turned on edge and released their load of flags. Mr. Cohan gave a terse biography of the guest of honor.

"I don't know much about the early life of Marcus Loew," he said, "except that he began it as a little boy. As soon as he could count he left school. Long before Montague Glass wrote his stories Marcus knew how to make customers laugh. Then some one told him there was money to be made in the show business. So he raised a mustache, got his money changed into $1 bills, walked up Broadway, and had lunch at the Knickerbocker.

"Now, there is hardly a skating rink, garage or barn in the country that Marcus hasn't converted into a theatre. He gets $200 a week for having his name in electric lights on the front of a theatre, there are 267 theatres bearing his name, and fifty-two weeks in a year, so figure it out for yourself."

C. F. Zittel was the toastmaster, and A. L. Erlanger and Percy G. Williams were the other speakers. The other guests at the speakers' table were A. H. Woods, Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., H. N. Hempstead, William Courtleigh, Robert Adamson, Aaron Jones, B. S. Moss, F. F. Proctor, William A. Brady, William Fox, George Bell, Daniel Frohman, Alf Hayman, John Ringling, and Sam Scribner.

TWO SUNDAY RECITALS.

Mr. Kreisler Plays for War Sufferers—Mr. Bauer in Chopin.

Two great artists played yesterday afternoon and in each case the hall was filled to its utmost capacity and people were crowded closely upon the platform. In Carnegie Hall, Mr. Fritz Kreisler gave a violin recital, the entire proceeds of which are to go to the relief of destitute musicians, music teachers and music students of all nationalities now stranded in Vienna. The audience was as large as the hall can hold and it was estimated yesterday that the receipts would approximate $9,000. Mr. Kreisler gave all his hearers abundant artistic reasons for coming to his recital, as well as philanthropic ones. His playing was in his best style. There were notable beauty, vitality and charm in his performance of Bach's Suite in E major, originally written for the violin unaccompanied, which he played in Shumann's version with an accompaniment for pianoforte.

The other numbers of his programme were Tartini's "Devil's Trill" sonata, Wieniawski's second Concerto in D minor, his own "Introduction and Scherso-Caprice," unaccompanied, a Scherzo and Valse by Chabrier arranged by Loeffler, Mr. Kreisler's Rondino on a theme of Beethoven, and three of Paganini's Caprices.

In Aeolian Hall, which was similarly filled, Mr. Harold Bauer gave a pianoforte recital of which the program was entirely devoted to Chopin. The central number was the B minor sonata, of which there have been many interpretations heard here this season, but few in which the music has been given such a poetic unity, few that have been so "composed," with so just a sense of proportion. The F major Ballade, the Berceuse, the F minor Fantaisie, the C sharp minor Scherzo, Nocturnes, Etudes, Waltzes and the F sharp minor Polonaise were on the program.

WON'T ENTER MOVIE MERGER

Head of Universal Company Denies Rumors as to His Concern.

Carl Laemmle, President of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, denied last night the published report that the Universal would be one of a number of film companies that would form a big merger.

"This company knows nothing of such a merger," Mr. Laemmle asserted, "nor is it interested in any manner whatsoever. Our name has been included in the list of companies reported to be merging and we feel that the effects have been harmful to our business. We have been receiving queries, not only from our employes, but from the public, as to the truth of the story but our vigorous denials do not seem to be able to keep up the pace set by the rumor itself. The exact truth is that the Universal is not in any way, shape or manner connected or interested in any merger, real or imaginery."

Philharmonic's Long Tour.

The Philharmonic Orchestra will play its first concert on the longest tour it has made in the seventy-four years of its organization today in Urbana, Ill. Heretofore the orchestra has never played west or south of Virginia, and the present tour will embrace besides Illinois, cities in Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia. The orchestra will cover 7,000 miles on the trip and will be gone till the latter part of May.

WAR NURSE FOR DOWNTOWN

Miss Percival Comes from Front to Volunteer Hospital.

Mrs. John R. Drexel, who is one of the most active of the Social Service workers in connection with the Volunteer Hospital, has obtained for the institution the services of Miss Lillian Percival, just back from the French front, where she worked to organize and conduct the hospital established by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, forty miles north of Paris, in which have been treated the more seriously wounded French soldiers.

Miss Percival will have charge of the emergency work done by the Volunteer Hospital in the downtown district. In France she worked in conjunction with Dr. Walter Martin of St. Luke's, who also went abroad with Mrs. Whitney's force. She knows the value of instant ambulance service, and her experience as an organizer, it is believed, will greatly increase the efficiency of the hospital which now answers an average of 2,500 ambulance calls a year.

The Board of Directors has just placed an order for an additional perfectly equipped automobile ambulance, so that one may be kept constantly in reserve. The volume of accidents from Chatham Square to the Battery is said to be greater than that of any other part of the city of like proportions. Last year 11,713 day treatments were given in the Volunteer, apart from 23,733 treatments administered in the dispensary.

ADOPTS SUNDAY'S METHODS

The Rev. Dr. Biederwolf Starts a Revival in Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 9.—The Rev. Dr. W. E. Biederwolf, the evangelist, today inaugurated a five weeks' religious revival in a tabernacle on Giraud Avenue, built for the occasion. The structure will seat 7,000 persons, and half that number attended the opening service this morning, while tonight nearly every seat was taken.

The methods of the evangelist are similar to those of the Rev. "Billy" Sunday, and proved popular with today's congreations. Prominent New York business men acted as ushers. There was a chorus choir of nearly 1,000 voices, accompanied by a volunteer orchestra. Following tonight's discourse on "The Feast of Belshazzar" a number of persons "hit the trail." The Biederwolf party comprises ten people, and during the stay here will occupy a large private dwelling on Crescent Avenue which has been provided by the Campaign Committee.

HENRY CHAPLIN A PEER.

Ex-President of Local Government Board Will Sit in the Lords.

LONDON, April 9.—Henry Chaplin, Unionist Member of Parliament for Wimbledon and former President of the Local Government Board, has been created a peer.

It is understood that King George conferred the barony in order to relieve its recipient of the onerous duties of representing the important constituency of Wimbledon. He has been in failing health for some time and had desired to resign his seat in the House of Commons without severing himself from connection with politics. The bestowal of the peerage, giving him a seat in the House of Lords, will achieve this aim.

It is stated that the coalition candidate for his seat for Wimbledon will be Sir Stuart Auchincloss Coats, widely known in America.

John T. Pultz, Merchant, Dies.

John T. Pultz, a retired wholesale merchant of this city and a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Clarence Post, 38 West Fifty-ninth Street, in his eightieth year. He was born in Kinderhook-on-Hudson, and came to this city in early life. After retiring from business in 1887 Mr. Pultz spent many years traveling abroad.

STAGE FOLK RECEIVE AT FLOWER EXHIBIT

Sunday Tea Served in a Garden Banked with Thousands of Blooms.

SHOW MANY NEW PLANTS

Mme. Gertrude Hale Sees a Seedling Rose Named for Her—This is Violet Day.

Although there was little to suggest Easter and Spring in the weather yesterday, visitors to the Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace were warmly welcomd by thousands of fresh blooms, among which gorgeous Easter lilies predominated. There was no judging of exhibits, but everything to be judged today was on display, so the crowd was free to walk around and admire the floriculturist's best. The crowd was one of the largest that has visited the show since the opening.

One of the chief attractions in the Palace yesterday was the tea garden, where the Women's Auxiliary of the People's Relief Committee was in charge. Programs were provided for afternoon and evening, the features being drawings by Ruben L. Goldberg; recitations by Mrs. Milton Goldsmith, and music by Ruth Elster, soprano; Mr. De Salor, 'cello obligato; Amelia Levine, pianist; Mrs. Alexander Rosenthal, Miss Rhea Silverstein and Herman Lohre. The program was arranged by Mrs. Henry Meyers.

Among those who received guests in the tea garden were Miss Elsie Ferguson, David Bispham, and Miss Mary Pickford. Many men and women prominent in society and public life were present in the afternoon or evening.

The committee in charge of the garden for the day was composed of Mesdames Philip Lewisohn, Sidney C. Borg, M. Lipsit, Sholom Ash, Abraham Cahan, Randolph Guggenheimer, Frederick Nathan, Henry Moskowitz, Henry Meyers, and Halpern.

Among the young women who served tea or sold flowers were Misses Fay Lewisohn, Nina Herzog, Lucy Helmerdinger, Marion Baer, Margery Borg, Edith Blum, Mabel Blum, Jane Simon, Clara Simon, Grace Ellinger, Dorothy Cohn, Margery Harmon, Mary Spielberger, Benita Guggenheim, Peggy Guggenheim, Madeleine Reis, Florence Levy, Katherine Semstag, Beatrice Stahl, Alva Brussell, Virginia Housman, Violet Seligman, and Margaret Seligman.

An exhibit that attracted attention yesterday was of insectivorous plants. There was shown an odd specimen called by Clermont Moore, the exhibitor, the Pingincula candata, which catches and assimilates small insects which would otherwise injure young orchid seedlings when they first appear above the ground. It was suggested that these exhibits be protected with the sign, "Don't Feed the Plants," but a practical man replied: "Who do you think is going to bring insects and field mice to the show?" and the idea was abandoned as unnecessary. There was much interest in the exhibit of flowers from the city parks.

Among the visitors to the show yesterday was Mme. Gertrude Hale, the operatic soprano, who came especially to see the pale yellow seedling rose which C. H. Totty of Madison, N. J., is cultivating, and has named for her. The rose is yellow, and in its more mature stage will be found at the Fall flower shows throughout the country.

John Scheepers, an exhibitor, yesterday discovered that on Saturday some one stole from his booth an amaryllis or Japanese tiger lily, valued at $150. He began an investigation on the theory that a rival floriculturist may be at fault after the closing of the doors on Saturday night.

Today will be Violet Day at the show, and thousands of little and big blooms will be judged. The British-American War Relief Committee and the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross will share the proceeds of the tea garden today, and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the former committee, has arranged for entertainment the services of Edith Wynne Mathison, Madge Kennedy, Gertrude Hale, Emmy Wehlan, Marie Tempest, Lyn Harding, Graham Brouns, Grace La Rue, Jack Hazzard, Kenneth Hill, and Ada Androva's Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play.

WILFRED PHILIP WARD DEAD.

Lectured Here on "Cardinal Newman and the Critics."

LONDON, April 9.—Wilfred Philip Ward, author, lecturer, and editor of The Dublin Review, died today at Hampstead, in his sixty-first year.

Mr. Ward lectured here in December, 1913, his first appearance being at Aeolian Hall, where he spoke on "Cardinal Newman and the Critics." Cardinal Farley and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church attended the lecture, and Mr. Ward, who spoke in defense of Cardinal Newman, received an enthusiastic reception.

He was born in Old Hall, Ware, and was a son of the late William George Ward, known as "Ideal" Ward of the Oxford movement. After being educated in St. Edmund's College at Ware, Ushaw College, Durham, and the Gregorian University in Rome, Mr. Ward, in addition to his journalistic work, became a member of the Faculty of the Royal University of Ireland. He was a member of the Council of the Catholic Poor School Committee and of the Royal Commission on Irish University Education, in addition to having been Chairman of the Conservative Committee, Freshwater Division, during 1887-88.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. STEPHEN HURTIK of Newark died from heart disease on Saturday in the Orange Memorial Hospital in East Orange, N. J., in her fourty-fourth year. She was waiting for a car with her husband when stricken.

Mrs. ALICE ADAM, a daughter of the late James W. Mitchell, carpet manufacturer, died on Saturday at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., in her sixty-eighth year.

Miss EMELINE HOWARD MANN, a writer, of Philadelphia, died on Saturday at her home there, in her seventieth year. She was a daughter of the late Colonel William B. Mann, and was one of the first to take up the study of Esperanto.

PATRICK CURLEY, formerly for twenty-five years Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, now abolished, died Saturday at his home, 647 Crotona Park North, the Bronx, in his seventy-third year.

JOHN B. HOLMES, a lawyer, died on Saturday at his home in Troy, N. Y., in his sixty-fourth year.

JOHN LEWINAN, a former Democratic Mayor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died on Saturday at his home there, in his seventy-third year.

WILLIAM H. RAYNOR, connected with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for thirty-six years, and a veteran of the civil war, died on Saturday at his home, 54 East 129th Street, in his seventy-sixth year.

PARKER B. PRINCE, 66 years old, assistant general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died on Friday night at his home, at Cynwyd, near Philadelphia.

JAMES CAMPBELL, a retired farmer of Mendham, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his son in that place, in his eighty-second year.

COLIN MACKENZIE, Auditor of the Legal Aid Society for the last ten years, and explorer in the Amazon region, died on Saturday in the Paris Hospital, in his eightieth year. He was formerly the largest importer in this city of coffee from South America, and was a recognized authority on South American rubber. Mr. Mackenzie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and once ran against Lord Bryce, former Ambassador to this country, for Parliament, contesting an Aberdeen seat.

RICHARD B. WHITTEMORE, a retired broker, and formerly a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange for nine years, died on Saturday at his home, 136 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year.

ENOCH ROSEKRANS VEDDER, the son of Elihu Vedder, the artist and author, of Rome, Italy, died in that city on April 2, according to word received here on Saturday. He was born in Rome, and was 37 years old. Mr. Vedder studied architecture in early life, and was one of the best known artists in the Latin quarter of Paris for many years.

ALBERT D. LEWIS of Hempstead, L. I., a breeder and exhibitor of Pomeranian poodles, died yesterday in the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, from apoplexy. He was 54 years old, and was born in this city.

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OPEN EVENINGS { 127 W. 42d St., near Broadway; 254 W. 125th St., near 8th Ave.; 371 E. 149th St., near 3rd Ave.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

JONES.—Mr. and Mrs. Russell Compton Jones of Garden City, L. I., announce the birth of a son on Sunday, April 9.

BECK.—April 6, 1,890 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Beck, a son.

BIEBER.—April 2, 151 West 86th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Bieber, a daughter.

FINEBAUM.—April 8, 174 East 74th St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Finebaum, a daughter.

HOPP.—April 6, 1,997 Arthur Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Hopp, a son.

McGANN.—April 5, 226 East 27th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McGann, a daughter.

SIMMONS.—April 3, 601 West 160th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Simmons, a daughter.

WEISS.—New York Nursery, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Weiss, a son.

Engaged.

BOYD—KELSEY.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kelsey of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Hazel Genevieve, to Mr. Howell D. Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Boyd of Lee, Mass.

BENSON—MOSES.—Hattie Moses to James Benson.

DU VIVIER—WINTER.—Ethel Winter to Ernest H. du Vivier.

FOLKART—PRINCE.—Carrie Prince to Frank Folkart.

FRIEDMAN—SIEGEL.—Eva Siegel to Max M. Friedman.

HANF—KOEPKE.—Marie B. Koepke to Henzel Hanf.

HIRSCHBAUM—FANTEL.—Carrie Fantel to Milton Hirschbaum.

JAFFA—LOSS.—Josephine J. Jacobs to Jack Jaffa.

KLEIN—HEYMAN.—Irene C. Heyman to Julius D. Klein.

LEVIN—WEINGART.—Eva Weingart to Jacob Levin.

LEVINSON—RICHMAN.—Rose Richman to George M. Levinson.

MENKEN—METZGER.—Florence Metzger to Samuel Menke.

POMERANTZ—VOLINSKY.—Kate Volinsky to Jack Pomerantz.

SCHULMAN—JACKSON.—Theresa Jakobson to J. C. Schulman.

SHAFF—SKALMER.—Gussie Skalmer to Falk Shaff.

SLATTER—SATZ.—Etta M. Satz to Frank Slater.

SLOTE—FINKELSTEIN. — Jeannette M. Finkelstein to Jack M. Slote.

TANNER—KLEIN.—Cecil Klein to Mack C. Tanger.

WEIL—HARRIS.—Ethel Harris to Richard A. Weil.

WOLFF—SCHEURER.—Gussie Scheurer to A. Wohfeld.

Married

KRAEMER—KEHLMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Kehlmann announce the marriage of their daughter, Mathilda D., to Dr. Nathan Kraemer on Sunday, April 9, 1916.

BOSSAK—WIESER.—April 9, Gussie Wieser to Louis Bossak.

HOLTZ—CHRISTIANSEN.—April 6, Kresten Christiansen to Oscar Holtz.

NATHANSON—ROSENTHAL. — April 2, Beatrice Rosenthal to Samuel M. Nathanson.

PODOS—FILLER.—April 4, Rose Filler to Dr. Louis R. Podos.

Brooklyn.

BAYLIS—HENWOOD.—April 4, Edith M. Henwood to William I. Baylis.

Died

ALLEN.—At Glen Rock, N. J., on Sunday, April 9, 1916, Katherine Orr, wife of Samuel Morgan Allen. Interment at Newburg, N. Y.

BLUNT.—Eugenia V., widow of Edmund Blunt, on Friday, April 7, at her residence, 40 Montague St., Brooklyn, in her 74th year. Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon, April 10, at 2 o'clock.

BRACE.—On Saturday, April 8, at 223 East 17th St., Letitia Neill, widow of Charles Loring Brace, in her 94th year. Funeral services from All Souls Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., at 11:30 A. M. Tuesday, April 11. London and Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

BULKELEY.—Sunday, April 9, Frederick Gavin Bulkeley, formerly of Ayr, Scotland, husband of Isabella Bulkeley, nee Mealey. Funeral services at late residence, 1,146 Bryant Av., Bronx, Tuesday, April 11, at 3 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Scottish and Australian papers please copy.

CHALMERS.—John, Sr., suddenly, in his 65th year, at his residence, 8 West 47th St. Funeral notice later.

CORKERY.—On April 8, Margaret Corkery, (nee Howard,) beloved wife of Joseph Corkery. Funeral from her late residence, 1,309 Woodycrest Av., Tuesday, April 11, 9:30 A. M. Thence to Church of Sacred Heart, Highbridge, where a requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment St. Raymond's.

CURLEY.—Patrick, beloved husband of Mary E. Curley. Funeral from his late residence, 647 Crotona Park North, on Tuesday, April 11, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment at Calvary. Canadian papers please copy.

DOBRINER.—On April 9, Sophie Dobriner, widow of Isaac, beloved mother of Milton, Mrs. Samuel Stern, and Mrs. Louis Livingston. Funeral services at her late residence, 938 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, April 11, at 10 A. M.

DOYLE.—On April 8, Marie B. Doyle, widow of late John B. Doyle. Funeral from St. Joseph's Church of the Paulist Fathers, Washington Place, on Monday at 8:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DUNNING.—On Sunday, April 9, Elizabeth Dunning, daughter of Lewis and Sarah E. Dunning of Goshen, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 87 West 103d St., on Monday evening, April 10, at 7 o'clock. Goshen papers please copy.

ECKERSON.—Suddenly, at Englewood, N. J., on Friday, April 7, 1916, J. Esler, second son of the late James and Anna Maria Bogert Eckerson. Funeral services at his late residence, 90 Engle St., Englewood, N. J., on Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

DUKE KAHANAMOKU FAILS TO QUALIFY FOR FURLONG TITLE SWIM

KAHANAMOKU SHUT OUT IN TRIAL HEAT

Vollmer and Wheatley Defeat Duke in Preliminary of 220-Yard Title Swim.

HAWAIIAN IN POOR FORM

McGillivray and Cann Other Qualifiers for Final of Event to be Contested Tonight.

Duke Kahanamoku of the Honolulu Boat Club, world's champion and record holder in the 100-meter swim, was shut out the final of the 220-yard national championship, which will be decided tonight in the tank of the New York Athletic Club, when he finished last in a field of three in his trial heat contested last night in the Mercury Foot natatorium. The defeat of Kahanamoku by Herbert E. Vollmer and Joseph Wheatley of the New York A. C. in 2 minutes 30 seconds came as a decided shock to the hundreds of spectators who witnessed the trial heats for the titular event. It was not so much the Hawaiian's defeat by Vollmer that startled the spectators as it was his failure to score over Wheatley, who was a yard in front of the Duke as they passed under the strip of canvas stretched across the finish.

Kahanamoku's downfall came in the initial heat. In the second trial Perry McGillivray of the Illipois A. C. and Tedford Cann of the New York A. C. were the qualifying candidates. Clament Browne of the Hamilton Club of Chicago failed to gain a place in the championship final.

With Walter Ramme of the home club, Browne will swim against Kahanamoku in a special 100-yard race tonight, in which the swarthy waterman from the Hawaiian Islands will endeavor to lower the American record of 54 seconds made this year by McGillivray. In open water, over a straightaway course, Kahanamoku holds the world's record of 63 1-5 seconds.

On behalf of the Duke it must be said that he swam under a handicap yesterday, for during the last week he has made practically a transcontinental journey, and except for the races in which he participated at Chicago and Pittsburgh, has had little or no opportunity to train. On Tuesday he was in New York after traveling from Chicago to Bridgeport, and on Thursday he was back in the Illinois metropolis competing in two races at the Illinois A. C. Then he went to Pittsburgh, and on Saturday night was beaten by McGillivray for the 100-yard national championship.

Vollmer settled Duke's fate last night when he swam the first 100 yards of his trial in 57 4-5 seconds, remarkable time for such a race. Kahanamoku trailed the intercollegiate and metropolitan champion closely during this period, while Wheatley, who received little consideration, was overlooked as he tagged on to Kahanamoku, three yards in his wake.

For 150 yards Vollmer could draw only inches away from the Hawaiian, and, in fact, on the third lap of the 25-yard tank Kahanamoku led by a yard. But the start of the final lap it became evident that lack of condition would count out Duke. His crawl, up to this time smooth and rhythmic, became choppy, and little by little Vollmer crept away from him. At the gun, and with twenty yards to go, Wheatley moved into second place and went after Vollmer. The Columbia youth was none too strong, but he managed to maintain a slight advantage, and he crossed the line three-fifths of a second earlier than Wheatley. Kahanamoku had the fight taken out of him in the early stages of the race, and his finish "kick" was not there when he needed it.

Duke was noticeably slow at the start and Vollmer had an appreciable lead before the Hawaiian got under way. The visitor from the Pacific island possessions of the United States took the turns fairly well, but not so advantageously as Vollmer and Wheatley.

McGillivray, the man whom Vollmer will probably have to beat tonight to win the furiong championship, had a close shave in beating Cann in the second trial heat, but his time was one and one-fifth seconds faster than that recorded by Vollmer. He was clocked 2:28 4-5, against 2:29 3-5 for Cann. Browne was not in the running at any time, but he, too, like Kahanamoku, had a tiresome session in a Pullman before he got here. McGillivray was the smallest man in the trials, but his form was all that could be desired, and his strength equaled that of Vollmer's, who is noted for his great stamina.

The Chicagoan was off first with the gun and never dropped back. Cann, interscholastic title holder, was content with beating Browne and getting in the final, and probably could have made a better effort against McGillivray had he tried harder.

The indoor fancy diving championship of the Amateur Athletic Union will be decided with the 220-yard titular event and the other contests on the N. Y. A. C. program tonight. Arthur McAleenan, son of the Mercury Foot Captain, has been going so well of late that he is expected to have an easy time in defending the laurels he won last year. The summary of the 220-yard championship trials:

220-Yard National Championship. Trial Heats—First Heat—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Joseph Wheatley, New York A. C., second; Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Boat Club, third. Time—2:30.

Second Heat.—Won by Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Tedford Cann, New York A. C., second; Clement Browne, Hamilton Club, Chicago, third. Time—2:28 4-5.

SPEAKER HAS NOT AGREED.

May Not Go to Cleveland—Seeks Explanation from Lannin.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—Tris Speaker, the famous centre fielder of the Boston American League team, whose sale to the Cleveland Club was announced yesterday, said tonight that it was not yet a certainty that he would go to the western team. Speaker came here today from New York to have a talk with President Lannin of the Red Sox about the deal.

"There is no need of my stating that this deal was a complete surprise to me," said Speaker. "As I understood it, Mr. Lannin and I had practically agreed upon terms. I shall see Mr. Lannin tomorrow forenoon and look for an explanation. I have not signed any contract with the Cleveland Club yet, although I believe that, as far as I am concerned, the Boston Club no longer has me on its list. Whether I shall go to Cleveland remains to be seen. Everything depends upon my interview with Mr. Lannin."

BALL GAMES CALLED OFF.

But If Weather Permits Giants, Yankees, and Dodgers Will Play Today.

Weather permitting, the Giants and the Yankees will resume activity at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. A snowstorm prevented Saturday's game, and the bad weather yesterday prevented the Giants-Long Branch game at Jersey City, the Yankees-Newark game at Newark, and the Brooklyn-Bushwick skirmish at Ridgewood Park.

The Brooklyns will play the Toronto Club of the International League at Ebbets Field this afternoon, and tomorrow the Dodgers will have their last engagement with the Yankees at Ebbets Field. The Giants will go to New Haven tomorrow to play Yale.

SHOW BARRED FIGHT FILM.

Willard-Johnson Pictures, Imported by Camera, Exhibited.

The first exhibition of the pictures of the championship fight between Jess Willard and Jack Johnson ever given in this country took place yesterday at the studio of the Duplex Motion Picture Corporation at 178 Fulton Street before a gathering which included many men well known in connection with the boxing game here.

The pictures were taken in Cuba on April 5, 1915, but on account of the Federal law prohibiting fight pictures being brought into this country, the films have never been seen here. There was no legal interference with yesterday's exhibition and the promoters say that the law has been complied with, and they are free to show the pictures anywhere in this State.

A new and unusual method was employed to get the pictures here. Last week the pictures were shown in a tent at Rouse Point, a few inches north of the Canadian border. A moving picture camera near at hand, but on American soil, caught the pictures as they were being shown. All of the twenty-six rounds were taken. The operator, R. W. Ulmer, began his task a week ago yesterday (Sunday), and did not finish until Thursday. More than 7,000 feet of the film were taken.

The pictures of the fight are perhaps the most successful of the kind ever taken. As the contest took place at midday at Havana under a clear sky and a bright sun, the conditions for photographing were of the best. The film is very clear and at the ring side can be seen many well-known New Yorkers. Several rounds were shown yesterday and the promoters of the pictures plan to exhibit them at a local theatre this week. As there is a Federal law prohibiting the pictures being taken from State to State, the same method of photographing them at the boundary line between States will probably be used by the promoters.

The projecting of these films across the boundary line by camera is a new scheme and a new synchronizing device was used in the work. The camera on the American side, which took the pictures, was only twelve inches away from the original films on the Canadian side.

DUNDEE READY FOR ACTION.

Italian Lightweight Matched with Phil Bloom at Broadway S. C.

Johnny Dundee, the fast little Italian lightweight, will get into action this week, for the first time since his sensational bout at Madison Square Garden with Benny Leonard. Dundee will appear at the Broadway Sporting Club in Brooklyn against Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn boxer. Dundee has taken a long rest since the Leonard bout, and is in fine condition for tomorrow night's event. None of the lightweights, except champion Freddie Welsh, boxes as much as Dundee. Before the Leonard bout he had several bouts in the South and West, and as an alibi for his showing in the Leonard bout, states that he was overworked. Dundee is popular with night fans because in every bout in which he participates he is out to win.

Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, who was twice knocked out by Frank Moran, will make his reappearance in the ring this week when he will box ten rounds against Jack Geyer of Denver at the Stadium A. C. at the Manhattan Opera House, on Thursday night. Coffey has been resting since his last knockout by Moran, and says he never felt better in his career. Coffey is getting ready to mix it up with big Fred Fulton here this Summer.

Tonight at the Olympic A. C., Carey Phelan, the popular Harlem boxer, will box ten rounds with Tommy Houck of Philadelphia. The Pioneer Sporting Club will have as headliners at its show on Tuesday night, Harry Gattle and Fred Dwyer. The Harlem Sporting Club will stage a bout on Friday night between Marty Cross and Jimmy Coffey, the Mohawk Indian. There will be Saturday night shows at many of the local clubs and at the Stadium A. C. Pal Moore, the Memphis bantamweight, will meet Jimmy Duffy, the fast Brooklyn bantam, who boxed one of the preliminaries at the Willard - Moran bout.

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota Giant, arrived here yesterday and will start training at the Pioneer Sporting Club this week for his bout with Al Reich at the Stadium A. C. on April 28.

The bouts scheduled thus far for this week are as follows:

MONDAY.

Broadway S. C., (Afternoon.)—George Kitson vs. Young Jersey.
Olympic A. C.—Carey Phelan vs. Tommy Houck.
Military A. C.—K. O. Eggers vs. K. O. Daly.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Harry Gardner vs. Battling Chuck.

TUESDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Johnny Dundee vs. Phil Bloom.
Pioneer S. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Fred Dwyer.

THURSDAY.

Clermont A. C.—Terry Martin vs. Young Solsberg.
Stadium A. C.—Jim Coffey vs. Jack Geyer.

FRIDAY.

Harlem S. C.—Marty Cross vs. Jimmy Coffey.
Vanderbilt A. C.—Walter Mohr vs. Jimmy Regan.
East New York A. C.—Jimmy Murray vs. Terry Moran.
New Polo A. C.—Chick Simler vs. Willie Ryan.

SATURDAY.

Broadway S. C.—Zulu Kid vs. Henry Irslinger.
Fairmont A. C.—Harry Gattle vs. Tommy Rohem.
Stadium A. C.—Pal Moore of Memphis vs. Jimmy Duffy.

TWO BEAT VAULT RECORD.

Illinois Athletes Tie at 12 Feet 10¼ Inches in Indoor Event.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 9.—A world's indoor pole vault record was made at the Central A. A. U. meet last night by Ed Knaurek of the Illinois Athletic Club and R. Graham, a freshman student at the University of Chicago, entered unattached. Both cleared the bar at 12 feet 10¼ inches. The old mark, made by Gold of Wisconsin last year, was 12 feet 8¾ inches.

HARVARD RELAY MEN FAST.

Crimson Coach Expects Team to Set Record in Mile Event.

Harvard University yesterday sent in its entries for Pennsylvania's great relay race carnival on April 28 and 29. Harvard will run in three relay races, namely, the two medley races on Friday and the one-mile relay championship on Saturday. The latter race is the one in which Harvard is especially hopeful of victory.

The Crimson retains Bingham, Teschner and Wilcox of last year's speedy quartet while in Biddle, Minot or Pennypacker they have a fourth man who can do close to 50 seconds for the quarter-mile. Both Teschner and Wilcox entered Harvard with records of 48 4-5 seconds, while Bingham has repeatedly beaten 50 seconds. Coach Donovan expects that this team will break the present world's record now held by Pennsylvania of 3 minutes 18 seconds.

Pennsylvania, which won this race last year in new world's record time, also retains three of her men, but while Harvard has lost her poorest man, Pennsylvania, in Lippincott, lost one of the fastest quarter-milers in America. Lennon and Dorsey have shown this Winter that they are very fast quarter-milers, while Lookwood, Kaufman and Meredith of last year's team have been even speedier than ever. The team will be chosen from these five men probably and should be almost as fast as last year's.

Princeton and Chicago also will have very fast teams and they may surprise the Crimson and the Red and Blue. Dartmouth is also a candidate for honors in this event.

SPOTTS SHATTERS TARGETS STEADILY

Is High Scratch Gunner at N. Y. A. C. Traps, but Bows to His Son in Special Event.

Trapshooters of the New York Athletic Club came into their own at Travers Island yesterday. Perfect weather conditions enabled the gunners to hit the flying targets in pretty consistent style, and, as a result, practically every event was taken by a straight score.

The only regular fixture that was captured with less than a perfect string was the Travers Island Trophy. This was finally won by F. Leighton, but only after a shoot-off against R. B. Cole, W. B. Ogden, F. J. Ham, Jr., and W. R. Delehanty. All had full totals of 25 targets in the regular shoot for the fixture.

R. L. Spotts, the former national champion, was the high scratch gunner of the day. He took the prize with a card of 96 out of a possible 100 targets. He also won a leg on the Tournament Cup with a straight string of 25 blue rocks. Mr. Spotts might have won a special event that finished the program had it not been for his youthful son. The youngster and his father both ran straight in the regular shoot. After two shoot-offs, the boy took the prize by a single target.

J. H. Vanderveer, the Brooklyn gunner, also was a double winner. He took the Haslin Cup with a straight string. In the race for the High Handicap Prize, Mr. Vanderveer and F. Leighton each had full scores of 100 targets, as did also R. L. Spotts. The last was not eligible for the prize, having won the High Scratch Trophy. As a result Vanderveer and Leighton shot off, and the former had no difficulty in annexing the cup. F. J. Ham, Jr., won the Accumulation Cup with another straight score.

The New Rochelle Yacht Club closed its open trapshooting season yesterday with a set of five matches to decide the championships of the season, in which fourteen men took part. Several shoot-offs were required to determine the winners in some of the matches.

Stuart Wilson has been in good form throughout the season, carried off the honors yesterday. Besides winning the 10 and 15 target scratch events, he won the club championship for the season with a percentage of 88. He also proved the scratch man for the season, with 95 as his best single score. He won yesterday's prize with a total of 80. There were three handicap cups offered for the season. A. Rehbein won the First, M. Wilson the second, and Nat Webb the third.

A special cup offered yesterday by F. M. Wilson was won by Stuart Scott, with a straight score of 25, and the B. R. Stoddard Cup was won by J. P. Donovan, who had a 23. The Ajax Cup was won by C. P. Church, who was also the high handicap man yesterday, and the winner of the Take Home Trophy.

There was some keen competition in the shoot-off for the final possession of the Accumulation Cup, which J. P. Bennett and J. P. Donovan each had won four legs for the trophy, and B. R. Stoddard had three. He won another yesterday, which tied them. In the shoot-off Stoddard was the winner.

Martin McVoy won one of the feature events at the traps of the Knollwood Country Club at White Plains yesterday afternoon. The competition was for the silver plate, which the women nominating a representative to shoot for them. McVoy, representing Miss Marie Zimmerman, won the trophy. He was also the victor in the shoot for the Walter H. Sykes, Jr., prize. E. P. Fox won the scratch shoot, and the handicap event went to T. F. Wilcox. The Merrall prize was won by E. F. Crowe.

Of the seven men who faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday in its regular weekly shoot W. S. Silkworth carried off the honors. He won legs for monthly and yearly cups with straight scores of 25 in each, and was high scratch man for the day, with 75 straight. He shot from scratch.

PLAY TIE SOCCER MATCH.

Clan MacDonalds Then Protest Game with Continentals.

The Continentals and Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn played a 1 to 1 tie in the championship series of the New York State Football League at Harlem Field yesterday. The Southern New York Cup tie game between the Camerons and St. Georges was postponed by the referee.

The Continentals started off with a rush, and established a lead within the first ten minutes of play, and held it throughout the greater part of the game. Ten minutes before the close the Brooklyn players overtook their rivals. After a tie had been reached, the manager of the Clan MacDonalds protested the game on the ground that the side lines were not visible. This was due mainly to the encroachment of the spectators, who took advantage of the absence of ropes on one side of the field.

A double-header was played at Lenox Oval, where Yonkers defeated Columbia Oval by 3 goals to 1 and the I. R. T. Strollers won from the Lonsfellows by 3 to 0 in the championship series of the New York State League. At half time Columbia Oval was leading by 1 to 0.

Scores of other games:

At Mac's Oval—Bay Ridge, 4; Visitation, 1.
At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 2; Bay Ridge, 0.
At Glen Park—Fulton Camerons, 4; Yonkers Rovers, 3.

COACH HAS TINY GRIDIRON.

Miniature Field for Spring Training Talks at Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—A novel scheme in the way of Spring training for football players has been arranged by Edward N. Robinson, coach of the Brown University eleven, and will be first tested on April 21.

Instead of calling last year's players out to the field for the ordinary Spring practice, Robinson will hold a series of evening meetings in one of the large rooms in the Brown Union. This room, when the players enter it for the first time, will be arranged to resemble somewhat a miniature field, for placed in the centre will be a big board painted green and laid out to scale to represent an actual gridiron. At either end will be the goal posts and on the sides will be the seats for the players, coaches and such spectators as will be invited to attend. Dummy figures of wood, easily handled and pushed about, will represent the players.

With this outfit, designed and constructed under the direction of Professor Fred W. Marvel, Brown's director of athletics, Coaches Robinson and Sprackling, assisted by a number of old Brown football celebrities, will go over the games of last Fall, will freshen the minds of the players with the signals, and will suggest new plays and possibilities for next season.

Several old Brown players of prominence have already accepted invitations to attend Robinson's Spring meetings to talk to the players and to assist in the work. Fred Murphy, an old Brown end, former Exeter coach; Dave Fultz, one of the best players that Brown ever developed, and Nate Tufts, another old Brown player and well known official, have promised to attend some of the meetings.

GIANTS vs. YANKEES.
Game today, 3:15 P. M. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

To the Golf Tyro—"Count Straight."

Thousands of beginners are taking up golf these Spring days, and a word of warning on a delicate subject to the tyros may not be amiss. In the game which they are now commencing to learn it is necessary to attach a certain amount of importance to the number of strokes required by the player to complete the round of the links. In the early stages of a player's development this is a rather unpleasant matter, and it is usually noticed that the player develops a capacity for forgetting which would put to shame the ability not to remember of many a witness before the Grand Jury.

In addition to this fact, simple mathematical truths, such as that 7+6=13, are called into question by the golfers, and on especially unfortunate days the sum of 7 and 6 hardly ever exceeds a total of 10. Psychologists say that the temporary wandering of the golfer's mind is not due to either a conscious or an unconscious moral laxity, but it is rather the result of a subconscious state in which the person in question persuades himself that false things are true merely because he wishes them to be so.

So far, so good. The offender is not found guilty of high treason or any other capital offense, but the interesting question, purely from a golf point, is: "What about the effect of this procedure on a person's game?" And thereby hangs a tale. The average beginner takes anywhere between 100 and 1,000 to make his first few rounds of the links, but no matter what the total is, he reduces it by some considerable margin in his own mind. If he habitually gets 110, he insists that his "game" is 100.

As the golfer absorbs the spirit of the game through long acquaintance with the links and its followers he realizes that a correct score is more than a matter of mathematics: it is part and parcel of the essence of the game itself, and it often requires more courage to count a shot than it does to make it. Therefore he no longer drives out of bounds without penalizing himself a stroke; he no longer lifts a ball out of a cup on the fair green; he ceases to pat down a groove on the green between the ball and the cup, and he abandons the practice of beating down the ground behind the ball until a niblick position is converted into a brassie lie. His former justification was: "Oh, well, this is only an accident. This is not my regular game, so I won't count it."

But he knows better now. He knows it is a part of his regular game, and an essential part, so he counts every stroke. But the result is very disheartening, for he finds that his scores are as high, if not higher, than they were in his unregenerate days. His former sins of omission are now visited upon his head with a twofold vengeance, for, though he is conscious of his vast improvement, he must groan out to every question about his game: "Still about 100." There is only one method of avoiding this terrible fate—count straight from the beginning.

***

New York's Baseball Teams.

New York baseball fans should have their fill of the national pastime this season with three improved teams such as the Giants, Yankees, and Brooklyns. All three of these clubs have shown a decided improvement since their return from the Southern training camps. The Giants and the Brooklyn Club have very much the same line-ups as last season, but veterans of both teams show more speed than in 1915.

The Yankees seem to have a team of great possibilities, for the addition of Baker, Magee, Gedeon, and Gilhooley gives fielding and batting strength which the team has not possessed during the last few years. The Yankees' pitching staff also looks better than last season, and the American League club here will start the season on Wednesday under more encouraging auspices than it has on any day since 1906, when it finished in second place under Manager George Stallings. Against the Brooklyn Club, and in the one game against the Giants, the Yankees displayed real baseball ability.

With Baker in the "clean-up" position in the batting order, the Yanks have a reliable hitter who is sure to bat in many runs. During his last five years with the Athletics Baker had the unique distinction of batting in more than 100 runs a season. Batting of this sort is unusually effective, and places the New York team in a position to be at least a first division proposition. The Yanks have three high-class clubs to contend with this season, the world's champion Boston Red Sox, the Chicago White Sox, and the Detroit Tigers, but they are in a better position at the start of the season to measure their skill with these strong contenders than they have been for several seasons back.

Just what the Giants will do this year is a matter for conjecture. With the addition of Kauff and Roush in the outfield, there is every reason to believe that the hitting ability of the club has been improved. With Rariden behind the bat, the catching department is better than it has been since Roger Bresnahan left the club. Much depends on the pitching staff. Anderson is a big addition, but Manager McGraw must depend on the improvement of his veteran moundmen to make the club a first division contender.

As a manager McGraw is a driver, but last season and the season before he was at a disadvantage because many of his players were tied up with long-term contracts, and by reason of this assurance about their future, the Giant leader was not in a position o get the discipline from his players he had in former seasons. There was always the possibility of his best men jumping to the Federal League, but with this bugaboo out of the way he should be able to make his men play at top form during the coming season.

The Brooklyn club showed its worth last season by finishing in third place in the National League race. Manager Robinson has a pitching staff of veterans which should show up even better than last season. There is perhaps no keener baseball mind in the game today than that of Jack Coombs, the former "Iron Man" of the Athletics. Since he joined the club the pitchers have shown much improvement under his coaching. With Coombs as Manager Robinson's first lieutenant, there is every reason to believe that the Dodgers will prove a stronger club than last year.

With the addition of Mike Mowrey, a seasoned infielder, as utility man; with the addition of the veteran catcher, Chief Meyers, and with two such promising youngsters for outfield duty as Johnston and Hickman, the fans of Brooklyn will not go amiss if they figure on Squire Ebbets's Flatbush aggregation finishing close to the top of the baseball heap.

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Hurler of the First Curved Ball.

When Princeton's now venerable class of 1886 convokes its shattered ranks in June for its semi-centennial reunion, there will be one set apart, doubtless, in a chair of ivory and silver, of whom Princetonians from both 1876 and 1916 will say with bated breath, gazing from worshipping eyes, "That is he."

Other classes have their savants, their statesmen, even their national executives, but no other class and no other college can claim such a luminary as the man who threw the first curved ball.

Dr. Frederick P. Henry of Philadelphia is he who is adorned with this wreath of laurel, which springs green upon his brow after a half century of professional life. He has not blown even the tiniest of trumpets in behalf of his achievement; indeed matters which he considered graver had banished from his mind the fact that the sphere which he hurled into the outstretched hands of Wickham, his catcher, habitually looped outward, and away from the slashing clubs of Princeton's ancient enemies. Nevertheless, there is ample evidence coming from the memories of surviving members of his team, and from his own recollections that the man has come up, that he pitched a ball with a decided outcurve while mowing down invaders of the Tiger's realm as early as 1863.

That he was the founder of a school of art whose later students would make the ball dance in and out in frenzied style in its course toward the plate, while multitudes shrieked their admiration, certainly never occurred to Henry, '66, as he put all he had on the sphere and hurled it at an Athletic batsman in one of the old-time baseball games of fifty years ago. Nevertheless, he was, without much doubt, the pioneer in a branch of the nation's pastime of prime importance, and his chief followers have gleaned honors and gold.

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Rowing Conditions at Harvard.

A conflict of ideas is being shown in the rowing situation at Harvard. The undergraduates, through The Crimson, demand a change of policy which shall give full authority to the coach, but, unlike most coaches, Mr. Herrick, who is in his first year as director of Harvard's rowing destinies, is reluctant to accept the responsibility which undergraduates would like to have him assume. His position is that supreme control of undergraduate sports should be in the hands of undergraduates.

To many of those on the outside of Harvard rowing affairs there has always been surprise that the captain of the Crimson crew should have paramount authority. Elsewhere it is generally agreed that the coach, a man of mature years, well versed in watermanship and equipped with an experience gained from long coaching, is the one best qualified to guide the policies of the crews. It would seem that this is a reasonable view. The undergraduate of 20 or thereabouts, who, by reason of popularity as well as ability, has been selected for the position of captain, is not in the nature of things equipped to supersede an experienced coach in authority.

There are many examples, familiar to college men, of supreme power being vested in the coach. The system prevails at Cornell, where Courtney is the czar of rowing; it has been followed at Columbia, at Syracuse, at Pennsylvania, at other universities, not to say anything of the various boat clubs. The system is a logical one—the one that best makes for the success for which every crew presumably is striving.

Harvard undergraduates are in arms about the condition and demand that a change shall be ordered by the Athletic Association. Two other captains, Bingham of the track team, and Mahan of last year's football team, have written urging that the coach assume full responsibility.

The letter from Captain Bingham emphasizes the gravity of the situation; he indicates that the success of the crew is threatened even thus early in the season. He says that one of the "Varsity oarsmen has declared his desire to leave the eight unless the captain's power is transferred to the coach; yet more serious is the statement that "several men have expressed a wish to see the crew defeated." Undergraduate support is vital to the life of any student organization. Apparently, unless the change asked for is granted, Harvard faces almost certain failure in the first year of a new regime, which, from the view of the outsider, supplants one that was successful.

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Gould, Court Tennis Champion.

Jay Gould can apparently maintain his right to the national tennis championship for years to come. His victory Saturday in the challenge round over Joshua Crane, who has long striven to defeat his more youthful antagonist, was conclusive of tremendous superiority. If Gould maintains his health, his skill doubtless will be unimpaired, and may even increase, though it would appear that he had almost reached the stage of perfection. With no professional or amateur in the same class with him, he may well feel confidence and satisfaction.

Court tennis, which is the real tennis, the ancient tennis from which lawn tennis is derived, is no child's play. It requires all of the stamina demanded for lawn tennis, and calls for a more skillful playing of strokes than the familiar type of game. Gould excels in every particular. The intricacies of the old-time game, which first made its appearance in the fourteenth century, and has since been indoors while racing has been outdoors, the sport of Kings, preclude the probability that a new player can reach Gould's proficiency for some time to come.

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Amateur Boxing in New Jersey.

Whenever the financial end of amateur sport begins to overshadow the competitive end of the game, it invariably follows that the attractiveness of the sport is dimmed to no little extent. That is what is likely to happen to amateur boxing in New Jersey, which has just been legalized, unless the clubs across the Hudson pull better together and forget the animosity that has been openly manifested during the last week.

The New Jersey amateur boxing situation is in the hands of the Amateur Athletic Union. The Dugan law, which legalizes the game, as the Frawley law does in this State, gives to the A. A. U. the power to say which clubs shall or shall not have sanctions to conduct amateur tournaments. Another specification is that no club may secure a license unless it has been incorporated for not less than three years.

It is evident that there will be money for the promoters of amateur boxing in New Jersey, because the sportsmen of that State—and they are legion—have been without the game for so long that they are certain to patronize it liberally, at least in the early days of its return. There is every doubt, it would seem, as to after a sanction to hold a tournament. The Registration Committee of the A. A. U. has not granted any as yet, but has promised three, which will be granted when new sanction blanks, which must be sworn to, are received. Other applications have not been approved, for reasons known to the Registration Committee.

It follows that the Registration Committee must move most cautiously in the issuing of sanctions, for the life of amateur boxing is really in the hands of this body. Certainly every fly-by-night club has not a claim to recognition by the Amateur Athletic Union, for has every political organization or every social club. Any club that can show a legal claim to a sanction, and is run by reputable persons, cannot be turned down or overlooked by the Amateur Athletic Union. This much is stated on the authority of George Mathews, Chairman of the local Registration Committee. However, Mr. Mathews will not countenance any hasty action by his committee, and he must see the "goods" before he will consent to the issuing of any license.

It is a matter for regret that finances should enter into amateur sport at any period, but there are times when the amateur sports are much more profitable than professional games. That appears to be the main trouble with amateur boxing so far as New Jersey is concerned. It is evident that sport is a secondary consideration with some of those who, during the last week, made loud plaints because their applications for sanctions were presumably ignored by the Amateur Athletic Union.

BELMONT SANGUINE ON TURF'S FUTURE

Chairman of The Jockey Club Foresees Marked Advance in Sport of Racing.

August Belmont, who, by virtue of his offices as Chairman of the Jockey Club, and President of the Westchester Racing Association, is particularly qualified to speak with authority about racing, is enthusiastic over the prospects for the coming season.

"We are, I believe, entering upon a new era in sport in this country," said Mr. Belmont a day or two ago to a TIMES reporter, "and those of us who are fond of racing look to the future with every degree of confidence. The turf has made a host of new friends, who will play an important part in the development of the sport. The purchase of so many high-bred English and French horses will insure stronger competition.

"Entries everywhere for stake events show a gratifying increase over last year, and we shall now have a chance of testing the merits of our horses with those of foreign countries, whose opportunities to breed high-class thoroughbreds have been greater than ours.

"The presence of over 200 of these animals in this country is going to mean much to the future of the thoroughbred, especially in relation to the breeding industry. The production of good horses has always been more or less of an obligation on the breeders of the United States, but in the light of what is transpiring in Mexico, where I note that our cavalry is suffering because of a lack of horses that are capable of negotiating the rugged country, it becomes an imperative duty.

"We are greatly impressed by the testimonial given racing as it is conducted in this State, by Governor Whitman, who, in reply to the recent query of Mr. Stone of Baltimore, said that the Hughes legislation had accomplished all that could be done to prevent track betting, and that the people of the State did not believe that it had been a serious blow to decent racing. The attendance at the various tracks in the vicinity of New York and at Saratoga in 1915 would indicate that there are many thousands of our best citizens who are in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Governor."

Touching upon the part racing is playing as a function, Mr. Belmont said:

"It was a matter of widespread comment last season that racing had assumed a much more social aspect than in former years. The meetings at Belmont Park and Saratoga were noteworthy in this respect, and visitors from abroad said that these courses were fairly representative of the best types of English racing establishments. There is no reason why they should not grow to rank with Goodwood and Ascot.

"At these courses luncheon parties are always a distinguishing feature, and racing owes much of its charm to the opportunities it affords for entertainment in the open which is so much a part of country life in England. Americans are becoming more and more devoted to outdoor sports, and of these none appears to be securing a larger following than racing."

When the Westchester Racing Association was looking for a home to succeed Morris Park, the natural beauty of the property at Queens appealed to the Directorate, and a plant in keeping with the surroundings was built. Those who visited it when the initial meeting was held in 1905 were charmed with Belmont Park, which had a strong appeal to the lover of nature, largely because of the number and size of the magnificent trees which were a feature of the place. Each succeeding season has seen it grow in beauty, and it promises to be lovelier than ever when the gates are opened on May 22. The trees and shrubs are in perfect condition. The grand stand is resplendent in fresh paint, while the clubhouse has been completely renovated and newly decorated.

In the general improvements that have been under way for some time the comfort of the horses that furnish the sport has not been overlooked. Supt. Pelz has kept the stabling up to the highest standard, and there are at present several hundred head of horses in active preparation for the opening of the season, now so near at hand.

Big Games for Virginia.

Several of the big college teams will play the University of Virginia at Charlottesville during the next two weeks. Beginning today Cornell will play two games with the Southern collegians. The other games with Northern teams are: Monday, April 17—Harvard; Friday, April 21—Princeton; Saturday, April 22—Yale; Monday, April 24—Holy Cross; Thursday, April 27—Trinity.

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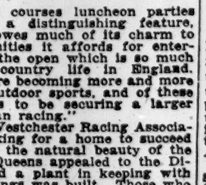

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CARDINALS BEAT BROWNS.

St. Louis Nationals Win Championship of City.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The St. Louis Nationals won the city championship from the St. Louis Americans by taking the fifth game of the city series here today. The score was 8 to 4. Extra-base hits off Wellman and Crandall gave the Nationals a big lead in the sixth inning. Sallee relieved Meadows in the eighth and checked a rally by the Americans. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis (N.)	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	8	15	3
St. Louis (A.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	5	1

Batteries—Meadows, Sallee and Gonsales; Wellman, Crandall, McCabe, and Hartley.

Miss Taylor and Ferguson Win.

Miss Margaret Taylor and F. Ferguson won the mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon when they defeated Miss Beecher and George Roberts in a three-set match. Miss Taylor and Ferguson lost the first set at 2—6, but won the next two at 6—2, 6—3.

Several outdoor matches were played yesterday on the courts of the Knickerbocker Tennis Club, the opportunity for competition coming late in the afternoon. The doubles match between Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibund, and Arthur S. Cragin and King Smith, which was to have been played at Gedney Farms, White Plains, was postponed until next week.

WITH BIG LEAGUE TEAMS.

At Minneapolis.—Chicago Americans, 7; Minneapolis, 3.
At Louisville.—Chicago Nationals, 5; Louisville, 3.
At Kansas City.—Detroit, 6; Kansas City, 3.
At Indianapolis.—Pittsburgh, 2; Indianapolis, 6.

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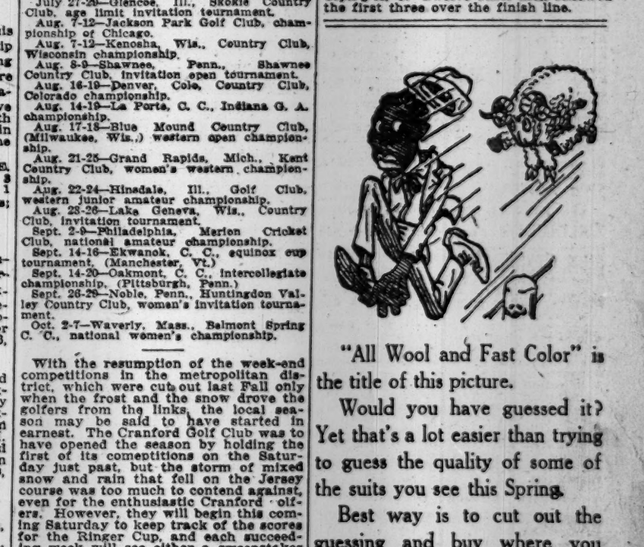

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CHIEF EVENTS OF SEASON ON LINKS

Major Tourneys of Next Six Months, Save a Few State and Club Contests, Listed.

While dates have yet to be arranged for several State championships and many clubs have not announced their invitation tournaments, the principal golf events for the season of 1916 have been listed in the Western and Eastern sections. The following list is as complete as it is possible to make it at this time, and it may prove convenient as a reference to the many interesting tournaments which will attract men and women golfers in all parts of the country during the next six months.

GOLF FIXTURES, 1916.

April 11-15—Pinehurst, N. C., mid-April tournament.
April 11-15—Asheville (N. C.) C. C., annual Spring tournament.
April 10-15—Pinehurst, N. C., advertising men's tournament.
April 12-15—Los Angeles C. C., Southern California championship.
April 13-16—Ormond Beach, Fla., Ormond championship.
April 14-16—Ormond Beach, Fla., annual tournament.
April 19-22—Hot Springs (Ark.) C. C., Arkansas State G. A. tournament.
April 20-22—Ormond Beach, Fla., Bretton Inn tournament.
April 21-23—Ormond Beach, Fla., Middle Florida tournament.
April 28-29—Annandale C. C., Pasadena, Cal., invitation tournament.
April 27-29—Lakewood (N. J.) C. C., Spring tournament.
May 4-6—Atlantic City C. C., Spring tournament.
May 4-6—Washington (D. C.) C. C., annual tournament.
May 8-10—Baltimore C. C., invitation tournament.
May 8-13—Chattanooga G. and C. C., women's Southern championship.
May 11-13—Santa Ana, Cal., Orange County Country Club, invitation tournament.
May 15-18—Washington, D. C., Chevy Chase Club, women's championship, District of Columbia.
May 17-19—Garden City, N. Y., invitation tournament.
May 22-26—Boston, Boston women's championship.
May 22-26—Philadelphia, Whitemarsh Valley C. C., Philadelphia women's championship.
May 25-27—Washington, D. C., Chevy Chase Club, Spring tournament.
May 27-30—Tuxedo, N. Y., Tuxedo G. C., invitation tournament.
June 1-3—Ridgewood C. C., New Jersey State championship.
June 1-3—Wykagyl C. C., Westchester County championship.
June 2-3—Columbia C. C., (Washington, D. C.,) district championship.
June 5-10—Waverly, Oregon, Country Club, Oregon State championship.
June 6-10—Manchester, Mass., Essex County Club, women's Eastern championship and Griscom Cup.
June 6-10—G

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Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOTH.—Mixtures; Gabardines; checks; open for large quantities. Farragut 9090.

COATS AND SUITS.—Palm Beach and Pongee. Jobbers placing orders. Room 804, 27-35 W. 24th St.

CONTRACTOR desires connection with large waist manufacturer that supplies quantities. Call Chelsea 8928.

CORDUROY.—Want quantity of colored narrow wale corduroy. Joseph Rosenberg, 135 Spring St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at better class wash and white dresses. 108 Madison Av., corner 33d, first floor.

JOBS OF SUITS.—The J. L. Hudson Co.'s Basement Store, Detroit, Mich., open to buy 1,000 suits from $6.50 to $10.00; must be good styles, well made, and much under regular prices. Will look at samples Monday and Tuesday at our New York office, 354 4th Av.

POPLINS, American, wanted, all shades, qualities 90610 and 90611; will pay cash. Telephone 1653 Chelsea.

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, AND SKIRTS.—Julius Gutman & Co., Baltimore, Md., will buy for cash job suits, coats, dresses, and skirts. Write your offering to Edwin J. Gutman, Hotel McAlpin.

SUITS.—Open to buy for cash Spring suits; quantity no object. 8985 Madison Square.

SILKS, WOOLENS.—Open for all kinds, suitable for coats, any quantity. Fleisher Cloak and Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Palm Beach suits. Fourth floor, 15 W. 24th St.

TAFFETA.—We are open to buy good quality navy taffeta and American black poplin. Telephone Farragut 9339.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL.—Katz & Goldsmith of Braddock and McKeesport, Penn., are in the market for sample lines and close-outs of women's, misses', and children's suits, coats, waists, and dresses; bring samples, with stock list, to New York office. Resident buyer, Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Av.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2050.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Jobber open for jobs. Mr. Tuch, Grand Hotel.

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COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 55 E. 11th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large stock; immediate delivery. J. G. Slater, 114 W. 26th St.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $15. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS.—500 ladies' and misses' coats on hand to close out; poplins, serges, checks. Charnay & Freed, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

DRESSES.—150 taffeta dresses to close out. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

LINENS.—12,000 yards of Black French Finish Dress Linens, for immediate delivery, at less than cost price. Turtle Bros., 55-57 White St.

LINEN.—10,000 yards, 45-inch French linen for sale. Phone Greeley 3072.

POPLINS.—American, 90,610 and 90,611. A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Phone Farragut 9123.

POPLIN DRESSES, 100; all colors, all sizes for sale. 41 West 17th St., 4th floor.

SERGES.—All wool serges for sale; gray, double warp, about 3,000 yards; white, single warp, about 700 yards. J 19 Times.

SHANTUNG.—Heavy Shantung, suitable for suits and coats. Phone Madison Square 781.

SNAP FASTENERS FOR SALE.—Size 0N00 white. Phone Madison Square 3358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O-OO, black or white. Snappers. 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3606.

SUITS AND COATS.—Stock on hand: taffetas, poplins, serge, gabardines, and mixtures. Klar Bros., 56 W. 20th St.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery. $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles, of all kinds of materials, special and taffetas from $5.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. B. & W. Cloak and Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SWEATERS FOR SALE.—170 dozen men's worsted face sweaters; 3,000 dozen women's black jersey knit gloves; 200 dozen men's black arctic hose; other job lots. Chas. W. Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y. New York office, 43 Leonard St., Room 401.

TAFFETA.—20 pieces good quality black taffeta to sell at a price. Telephone 6509 Spring.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN ladies' neckwear to handle line novelties leather collar and cuff sets; quick sellers; liberal commission. S 80 Times.

A Standard Test Screen Scale.

Plans have been completed for a conference of representatives of various committees of engineering and industrial societies at which it is proposed to discuss the preparation of a standard scale of sieves for the use of all industries employing fineness tests. Two proposed scales have been agreed upon tentatively, one based on integral metric units and the other on the customary units, and the conference has been arranged with a view to their final adoption. Following the preparation of specifications for each of the sieves the United States Bureau of Standards will be prepared to extend the list of sieves which it tests and certifies to include this series of standards.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Commencing TO-DAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. (TWO SESSIONS DAILY) on the Premises, No. 103 West 74th St. (Col. Av.)

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THE PAINTINGS & WATER COLORS will be sold on Thursday Evening, April 13th, at 8:15 P. M.
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The Sale will be conducted by Mr. Augustus W. Clarke of Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th Street.

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26 cases general assortment, all grades, ready for examination, Tuesday A. M. Sale Wednesday, April 12th, at 10:15 o'clock. Burling & Dole, Auctrs., 7 Greene St., N. Y.

DEMOCRATS STUDY EXPENSES AT ALBANY

Seek Campaign Material in Appropriation Bill to be Passed This Week.

SAY SALARIES HAVE LEAPED

Insist Cost of Government Has Increased $10,000,000 in Year—Comparisons with Glynn Appropriations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—In view of the fact that Governor Whitman's greatest claim to achievement in his administration is that of financial reform, Democrats are comparing the 1916 appropriations with those of 1914, the last year the Democrats controlled the State Government.

The 1916 appropriations will be close to $63,000,000. The appropriations of 1914 were $48,000,000. The Democrats assert that this means that under Governor Whitman's administration the cost of State Government has advanced $15,000,000. The Republicans, however, asserted last year that the 1915 appropriations of $64,000,000 were made necessary by a deficit of $11,000,000, due to the Glynn administration's failure to supply sufficient funds for the conduct of the State Government. On that theory the normal appropriations of 1915 would have been $53,000,000. Therefore, upon this Republican theory, the Democrats say, the cost of State Government increased from 1915 to 1916 by about $10,000,000.

Taking Republican figures as a basis an analysis of the appropriations figures of the last three years show an advance of at least $10,000,000 in the appropriations for State Government. Whether that increase took place between 1914 and 1915 or 1915 and 1916 is a matter of bookkeeping.

While on its face the 1916 Appropriation bill carries $58,652,478.32, it provides that $2,000,000 of the balance of $12,000,000, which should revert to the State Treasury on July 1 because of the change of the beginning of the fiscal year from Oct. 1 to July 1, may be "obligated for expenditure," meaning for service that will be rendered in almost every instance after July 1, which may properly be charged to expenditures for the year beginning on that date. In addition the leaders count on the passage of special appropriations of $2,000,000, among which will be $500,000 for the National Guard and $250,000 for the proposed new State Constabulary. This brings the total to about $63,000,000. On its face this, too, appears to be $1,000,000 less than last year's appropriations, but the 1915 bill carried between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 for items entirely omitted from the 1916 Appropriation bill as follows: Canal construction, $3,654,000; special construction of public works, $274,000; lapsed activities, $548,000, and state census, $465,000.

This, then, from a bookkeeping standpoint, makes the 1916 appropriations about $4,000,000 above those of last year. An analysis of the 1914 and 1916 Appropriation bills gives the following examples of departmental increases without regard to the Republican claim that the 1914 appropriation was insufficient, an assertion which the Democrats hold the 1916 Appropriation bill disproves:

	1916.	1914.
Executive Office	$111,951.86	$93,496
Secretary of State	529,232.07	373,130
Controller	536,412.04	547,495
Attorney General	415,903.34	347,198
Excise Department	361,875.00	284,670
Health	804,900.00	286,985
Tax Department	258,102.00	189,200
Agriculture	448,233.93	341,680
Dept. Public Buildings	304,229.55	289,421
Conservation	2,033,637.00	1,810,000
Public Works	1,255,011.30	1,156,439
State Fair	213,280.00	82,225
Highways administrat'n	288,688.00	189,050
State roads	875,071.00	2,018,906
Town and county roads	1,956,275.00	1,810,000

It is asserted by the Democrats that since the Glynn administration there has been an increase of $7,000,000 in salaries and office expenses. The financial experts who are now reviewing the financial bills of the last two years to get campaign material for the Democrats assert that in the past two years there has been an increase of almost $4,000,000 for salaries. The departmental appropriations for 1916 total $35,410,856.44, which, with the $2,000,000 for "incurred obligations," brings the total to $37,410,856.44. The 1914 departmental appropriations were $30,376,548.

A striking feature of the 1916 appropriation bill is that, although the Republicans said last year in explanation of the record size of the financial bills that they were supplying "enough money to run the tSate Government," a deficit appropriation of $1,901,272.67 is made. The bill also carried $747,000 to pay for constitutional charges.

While the bill carries on its face $1,491,000 more than the tentative budget submitted by the Governor, it appears that it carries in reality $3,500,000 more, counting the $2,000,000 appropriation from the 1915 balance. Much of the remaining $1,500,000 goes for salaries.

The bill, which includes all the large appropriations under one cover for the first time, is a document of 649 pages. It will come up for passage this week, and will not be amended except on a vote of a majority of the members—that is, the Financial Committees will not consent to its resubmission for changes.

The bill in its estimate of State revenues contemplates a deficit of more than $3,000,000, which will be made up, it is calculated, by the unusually heavy receipts from stock transfer taxes, due to the heavy trading in Wall Street. While the legislative leaders counted on $5,000,000 from this source, the Controller believes it will bring in $9,000,000 this year. There are also pending proposals for additional taxes which it is estimated will yield an increased revenue of $5,000,000.

Among the other important matters to come before the Legislature this week will be the reapportionment of representation in the Senate and Assembly. The plan has been worked out by a special committee.

The Sage and Towner prison bills promise an interesting fight. Senator James A. Towner of Putnam hopes to have the Legislature designate Wingdale, in Dutchess County, as a site for the farm prison to replace Sing Sing, while Senator Henry M. Sage wants the decision left to a commission. Prison reform advocates are supporting the Towner bill.

The New York City legislation proposed by the Brown Committee will be up for final passage in the Senate this week. A test vote last week indicated the passage of the eleven bills, the most important of which provides for a referendum in New York City on the question of whether the State shall continue to fix the salaries of city employes.

While there has been talk of an adjournment next Saturday, it is believed that the 1916 session will not adjourn until Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

MARSHALL APPEARS TODAY.

Will Explain to House Committee Why He Criticised Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney at New York, is scheduled to appear before a House select committee tomorrow to present his reasons for assailing the methods and motives of a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate charges of impeachment against him made by Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who has been indicted at Mr. Marshall's instance. The select committee is required to report to the House by April 14 whether Mr. Marshall shall be adjudged in contempt.

An impression prevails here that Mr. Marshall will not mince words when he appears before the committee tomorrow. He is believed to feel still that the methods of the sub-committee during its investigation in New York were subject to criticism. It is expected he will emphasize that he does not criticise the entire House or the full membership of the Judiciary Committee, but there is less expectation that he will retract his remarks about the sub-committee.

It was learned today that the Judiciary Committee delayed bringing the Marshall correspondence to the attention of the House in the hope that the District Attorney would make an apology and thus render unnecessary any further airing of the controversy. A member of the Judiciary Committee said it was understood that some of Mr. Marshall's friends advised him to end the matter by a retraction, but that Mr. Marshall was obdurate.

The committee will decide tomorrow whether Mr. Marshall is to be heard at an executive session or at a public hearing. After receiving the statement of the District Attorney the select committee will begin work on its report.

Seek Aid for Those Blinded in Battle.

Another appeal to the public for contributions to the fund for the relief of soldiers and sailors blinded in battle was sent out yesterday from headquarters of the American Committee at 590 Fifth Avenue, of which Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is the Treasurer. Others actively interested in this charity and among the contributors are August Belmont, Elihu Root, Otto H. Kahn, Vincent Astor, George A. Kessler, George F. Baker, Cornelius N. Bliss, T. C. du Pont, William K. Vanderbilt, Charles E. Warren, James Stillman, and A. J. Hemphill. The funds are to be used to provide training for the blind as a practical effort for self-support.

Cardinal Farley's Appointments.

Cardinal Farley has appointed the Rev. Dr. John F. Brady to the rectorship of the Church of St. Francis de Sales, East Ninety-sixth Street, near Park Avenue. Father Brady succeeds the late Mgr. James V. Lewis, who died two weeks ago. He was Vice President and Professor of Sacramental Theology and Homiletics at St. Joseph's Seminary before coming here. Cardinal Farley also transferred the Rev. George L. Hafford from St. Luke's Church, East 138th Street, where he was an assistant, to the New York Apostolate Mission Band, at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALTOONA—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Harris, art goods: 230 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Sater Bros.; Hyman Sater, woolens, piece goods; Hotel Hermitage.

BALTIMORE — Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; D. Michel, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Williams, jobs, waash dresses; 19 W. 32d.

BOSTON—M. I. Gerson, dry goods; Cumberland.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. Piser, jobs suits, coats, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Halsey D. G. Co.; R. H. Halsey, dry goods; Murray Hill.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch; H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Doreen D. G. Co.; Mr. Levy, shoes; 225 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. W. Adam & Co.; Miss M. E. Dooley, corsets, muslin underwear; Mrs. H. A. Gragan, ladies' wear; 18 West 32th.

CHICAGO—Montgomery, Ward & Co.; C. J. Foley, children's trimmed, ready-to-wear hats, Fall; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; G. C. Fleming, domestics; 230 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Berg, Miss M. Wendland, costumes; G. A. Tarnow, ribbons, umbrellas; A. B. Nelson, umbrellas; J. R. Britton, representing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; C. M. O'Farrell, dress goods, silks, black goods; 115 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; Mr. Hirsch, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Neiman, Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, general mdse.; 1,140 Bwy.

DES MOINES, Iowa—H. L. Ware, general mdse.; 225 Northern.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. B. Nager, jobs suits; basement; 354 4th Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—J. Stillman, coats, suits; H. Hofstadter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.; John Stillman; H. Hofstatter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Wm. Bell & Bros.; H. Weil, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

GLOVERSDALE, N. Y.—Argersinger Co.; H. G. Banfield, upholstery goods. Breslin.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—John Stillman; R. Blake, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD—C. Misch; M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; Murray Hill.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner, Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, laces, neckwear, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Bwy.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; Mr. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Brusky, ready-to-wear; 71 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; G. V. Schortmeyer, ladies' neckwear, jewelry; 72 Leonard; Longacre.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—New York Store; C. L. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. Ogden, misses' suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; C. E. Brett, general mdse.; 18 W. 35th.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Vogue Co.; C. H. Bentley, women's ready-to-wear; Bristol.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brooks & Co.; R. Hunt, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Room 1,201, 16 W. 27th.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Lowenthal's; H. J. Lowenthal, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 902 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. F. Carroll, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss Moffatt, Mrs. R. M. Graff, G. Kerngood, millinery; Mrs. I. H. Milliken, representing; 110 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibson, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New York Jobbing House; Mr. Tuch, men's women's wear; Grand.

PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Bwy.

READING—Lord & Gage; J. F. Doyle, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 East 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; L. O. Daniel, dress goods; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. Adler Bros. & Co.; E. Adler, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss A. Mansfield, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 432 4th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—F. L. Crane, cloaks, suits; Breslin.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Frederick & Nelson; E. J. Schweinbold, domestics, blankets, linens; 450 4th Av.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. B. Lyles, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods, silks; Mrs. J. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigan, waists, middles, house dresses; 377 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss B. Price, books, stationery; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Wholesale & Retail Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 602 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Son Co.; F. J. Peckham, hats; Imperial.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss O'Day, toilet goods, notions; Miss Cassidy, gloves, umbrellas; 43 West 23d.

WATERBURY, Conn. — Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—John C. MacInnes Co.; J. A. Reardon, dress goods; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; C. Brown, representing; 230 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. S. Martin, millinery; 75 Spring; Gregorian.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Geo. L. Fordyce & Co.; L. E. Gibson, domestics, dress goods, silks; E. E. Moore, cloaks, muslin underwear; 75 Spring.

FINDS DIRECT TAX TO BE $10,548,309.

Budget Whitman Signed Provides for Its Collection, Senator Bennett Says.

WILL TRY TO REPEAL IT

Declares Analysis of Appropriations Bill Refutes Statement of Senator Sage.

State Senator William M. Bennett gave out a statement last night in which he declared positively that the Appropriations bill, signed by Governor Whitman, imposes a direct State tax of $10,548,309.38.

"When introduced by Senator Sage last Wednesday," said Senator Bennett, "the bill was accompanied by a statement that there would be no direct tax. You can, therefore, imagine my amazement when I analyzed the bill and discovered that on pages 638 to 646 it imposes a direct tax of the amount just mentioned.

"The Constitution in Article 7, Section 4, provides that every law authorizing a State bond issue 'shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof' * * * the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected.

"Chapter 391 of the laws of 1900 authorized a bond issue of $7,000,000 for the Cayuga and Seneca Canals. The $101,000,000 canal debt was authorized by chapter 147 of the laws of 1903, the $50,000,000 bonds for highways by chapter 489 of the laws of 1906, the $19,800,000 for canal terminals by chapter 746 of the laws of 1911, and the $27,000,000 bond issue to complete the canals, voted on last November, was authorized by chapter 570 of the laws of 1915.

"The language in these acts is the same. Each act creating a bond issue imposes a direct annual tax for interest and sinking fund, and the Constitution makes such tax irrepealable as soon as any bonds are issued. It simply remains for the Legislature to compute the number of millions of bonds outstanding of each issue and then of the rate by multiplying the rate in the original law by the number of millions outstanding.

Says Tax Is Provided in Bill.

"In the Appropriation bill introduced last Wednesday, page 639 reads thus: 'Rates are hereby established on each dollar of real and personal property of the State subject to taxation on July 1, 1916, to be appropriated from the general fund July 1, 1916, for contributions to the following funds'; and then follow sixteen different rates for sixteen different sinking funds, beginning with a rate of twenty-one hundredths of a mill for the sinking fund for the $101,000,000 canal bond issue.

"We thus have the tax imposed by the original law creating the bond issue, and the rate fixed by the Appropriation bill, and on page 643 the 'estimate of the funds which will be provided under the rates hereby fixed for sinking fund contributions' is $10,548,309.38.

"Why the statement was given out that there would be no direct tax, when the Appropriation bill thus plainly fixes the rate, passes comprehension. If it was unintentional, it shows the folly of the Sage Budget bill recently signed by the Governor. If it was intentional, it requires no characterization.

"But whether it was intentional or unintentional, I shall introduce a bill to repeal the Sage Budget bill, signed last week by the Governor, which has thus been shown to be the most grotesque piece of legislation passed in many years. The idea of intrusting the making up of the budget for the State amounting to over $50,000,000 to two temporary clerks of two temporary committees is the Legislature is ridiculous, that it seems incredible that the bill should have passed the Legislature and been signed by the Governor."

Sage Defends Budget.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, which has been investigating the statements in the pamphlets of the Bureau of Municipal Research, entitled "The System at Work," wherein the budget procedure of the Legislature was severely criticized, has received a letter from Senator Sage, who says the pamphlets are "absolute distortions of fact."

"The Finance and the Ways and Means Committees have been working together day after day for the last three months, in an earnest endeavor to make a bill which would meet the necessities of government," he writes. "It, as the Bureau of Municipal Research desires, we had attempted to hold public hearings on every item in this bill, we would not only not have finished the bill in three months, but would probably have devoted ten or twelve months to it, without the possibility of attending to our other necessary work in the Legislature.

"I have passed through both houses this year a bill, a copy of which I inclose, which the Governor has signed, providing for full and open discussion of the budget bills on the floor of Senate and Assembly. Therefore, as we intend to carry out this process this year, irrespective of the bill of which I have spoken, you will see that we do not intend to stand for any 'dark room' methods.

"I will not go into the subject of an executive budget. I have always been opposed to the idea, and since I have seen it attempted this year, I am infinitely more opposed to it than I was before."

The council is now conferring with members of the Bureau of Municipal Research in order to ascertain whether the pamphlets which have been issued by the bureau can be substantiated by the facts as they exist in Albany.

Renew Salvation Army Campaign.

Stimulated by letters of commendation from Colonel Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchel, the Salvation Army's campaign to raise $500,000 by next Friday will be resumed today. The total received up to Saturday night was $157,288. A luncheon for the members of the fifteen teams engaged in the campaign will be held at noon today at 50 Broad Street. T. Coleman du Pont will preside and a brief address will be made by Everett P. Wheeler. If time permits, Major William Wallace Winchell, lately returned from the Belgian front, will tell of the army's work in the trenches.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... April 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West.) (via San Francisco)—Maitai..April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura....April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... May 6

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 18, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 6:30 A. M. April 12, SS Knut Hamsun.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 13, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:25 | Sun sets..6:36 | Moon sets..1:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:41	1:21	7:25	7:28
Governors Island	1:07	2:00	8:19	8:20
Hell Gate	3:13	4:06	10:00	10:10

Arrived—Sunday, April 9.

SS Amollo, Ponce, April 2.
SS Brandon, Boston, April 7.
SS Freshfield, Liverpool, March 21.
SS Ancon, Colon, April 3.
SS Halbiart, Shields, March 21.
SS Rodfax, Havana, April 4.
SS Signe, Huelva, March 16.
SS Breifond, Marseilles, March 10.
SS Ma

Before Investing Ask Us To Send You

Circular No. 1564, describing 102 Issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange.

Circular No. 1565, describing a diversified list of conservative investment bonds, including Railroad, Public Utility, Industrial and Municipal Bonds, yielding approximately 4½% to 6%.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

April Bond Offerings

We have prepared a special circular describing our present offerings, the interest return on which varies from

5⅛% to 6⅛%

Upon request we will gladly mail a copy of this list No. A-12.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St. New York
Toronto Montreal London

Looking Ahead

The conservative investment banker who buys bonds to sell to his clients carefully considers the future and the effect of business depressions.

Bonds Recommended

by this house have resisted commendably the severe business depressions of recent years, thus proving the value of our investigations and our recommendations.

The Best Income with Safety

can be derived from purchasing such bonds at present prices.

Send for List AG-94.

N.W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

TRUSTEES
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing investments by Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State, also the

1916 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law.

Ask for Booklet T-70.

Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

1857
Real Merit

Investors should be most careful to confine their selections to securities that possess real merit. What is back of a security is sometimes difficult for the layman to ascertain.

This is where our Department of Service can help you. We believe we have exceptional facilities for supplying the investor with current information.

Send for investment suggestions

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
66 Exchange Place
1857

Established 1865
Hambleton & Co.
Investment Bonds
10 So. Calvert St. 43 Exchange Pl.
Baltimore New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

With a slight setback on Wednesday the stock market last week advanced leisurely up to Friday, when it broke sharply on selling induced by a rumor that the United States had severed diplomatic relations with Germany. In the week end break the general level of prices lost all the ground which it had gained from Friday of the previous week, up to Friday of last week.

While immediately associated with the unfounded rumors of the dismissal of the German Ambassador and the recall of our own Ambassador from Berlin, the decline on Friday fitted in logically with the recent course of the market, which had been swaying to and fro under the varying influence of the operations of professional traders, who now stressed their selling and again their buying without materially altering the fundamental position of the market or for that matter materially changing its technical position.

The public has been remaining aloof content to forego for the time being the possible advantage of a rise predicated on the excellence of the American business situation for the sake of avoiding a possible decline owing to international uncertainties. These two sets of influences have in turn controlled the day-to-day sentiment of traders, but the public at large has been tempted neither to buy nor to sell.

It would be hazardous to assume that the seeming near approach of another crisis in our relations with Germany is the one thing upon which the public is waiting before again assuming an active part in Stock Exchange operations. There can be no doubt, however, that this is a factor of prime consequence in holding in check the marked interest which otherwise might be aroused by the numerous signs of continued prosperity in the United States. The public may be waiting on many other things, and it is pretty certain that it is waiting, even though it be in minor degree, on the outcome of the labor demands which have been made on the railroads. Negotiations between the men and the railways have entered amicably upon their formal stage, but there is naturally more or less concern less an unfriendly attitude should develop as the demands of the men are pressed. Even aside from that more or less uneasiness is felt over the probable grant to the men of an increase in their wages. These demands very naturally are considered not alone but in connection with all the other conditions surrounding the operation of the railroads, including prominently their subjection to public regulation which holds down their revenues, while not standing in the way of repeated demands for increased compensation by their employes. No one would begrudge the railway men of the country a merited increase in wages, but if an increase is merited and is granted, those interested in railway securities would like to see a compensating increase in rates.

Much has been said about the preference which the market has shown for industrial securities since the re-establishment of the market following the upheaval caused by the war. This preference has a twofold explanation—a positive and a negative one. The industrials have been in abnormal demand because of the attention directed to the huge profits of at least a few concerns made in the manufacture of supplies for the belligerents. The demand for railroad stocks may be said to have been subnormal and largely because of the concern which investors have felt over the twofold effect of public regulation and of organized labor demands. Taking a somewhat broader view of the market than that which has to do merely with the day-to-day movements, it is interesting to set in contrast a record of the industrials and of the railroads in recent months.

Considering, first, the relative volume of transactions one finds that of the dealings in the fifty leading stocks used in the compilation of the averages published in these columns upward of 75 per cent have been made up of the transactions in the twenty-five industrials, a scant minority of these dealings being left to be divided among the twenty-five railroad issues. Here is a record for the past three months:

Volume of Trading.

INDUSTRIALS.	Shares Dealt In.	Per Ct. of Total.
January	6,424,060	76
February	5,561,650	83
March	6,995,900	82
RAILROADS.		
	Shares Dealt In.	Per Ct. of Total.
January	1,988,229	24
February	1,148,878	17
March	1,517,538	18

Turning to the course of prices in these two groups of stocks this is what we find in the record of the same periods:

Course of Prices.

INDUSTRIALS.	High.	Low.	Net Change.
January	101.31	92.80	— 7.00
February	99.73	92.32	— 0.21
March	103.07	91.29	+ 4.47
April (to date)	99.81	96.64	— 0.88
RAILROADS.			
January	82.08	76.15	— 5.78
February	78.73	76.00	— 0.11
March	78.77	75.70	+ 0.53
April (to date)	78.07	77.01	+ 0.21

The figures show that whereas the industrials recovered during March a substantial share of the ground which they lost in January the railroads showed practically no net change from the end of January to the end of March. They were being held in check by the strong probability of an increase in their expenses and by the fear that they would not be permitted to offset this by an increase in their rates. In some respects this was a little surprising inasmuch as current railroad reports were showing increases in net earnings owing to the large growth in business, much greater than any increases which could be reasonably hoped for through an increase in rates. The explanation lies in the assumption that the present record earnings of the railways will be of brief duration and that they will before very long return to a situation in which the consequences of an increase in wages granted at this time might prove very vexatious. That may be a wrong assumption, and there are some good reasons for thinking that it is, but it has had its influence upon the financial community's attitude toward the railroads, which attitude is reflected in the contrast between the dealings in the industrial and railroad groups.

The financial community, however, might well take more satisfaction than it has yet taken in the results which the railroads have actually been attaining. What have these been? Here is a record of seven months' gross and net earnings which present a really extraordinary showing of improvement in both:

Railway Earnings—Per Mile.

	Gross.	Per Ct. Incr.	Net.	Per Ct. Incr.
January	$1,133	20.7	$283	64.8
December	1,253	29.2	398	82.3
November	1,303	27.0	450	84.9
October	1,323	13.0	456	36.9
September	1,251	5.6	426	20.9
August	1,191	1.3	375	11.4
July	1,130	0.3	330	13.3
7 mos. ended—				
January, 1916	8,585	12.7	$2,715	39.6
January, 1915	7,595	—3.6	1,938	—6.2
January, 1914	8,179	—1.5	2,079	—18.6

The figures are carried down only to the end of January, the latest month for which complete returns have been compiled, but the preliminary figures so far available for the periods since the close of the first month of the year are in general keeping with the results shown for that and preceding months. New high records have been set, and so long as it remains evident that the gross earnings of the railways are limited only by their ability to handle traffic, and the press is full of that evidence, there is no reason for assuming a very early ending of the favorable revenues which the railways are reporting.

The Government report issued on Friday which indicated a Winter wheat yield smaller than the crops of the last three years might be taken as pointing to a falling off in railroad traffic, which, like other business activities, depends in no small degree upon the results of farming. It would be altogether premature, however, to base any such conclusion on the preliminary report on a single crop even though it be a highly important one. If the present Winter wheat showing was to be taken as typical of the results of this year's farming it would indeed be necessary to revise previously formed judgment regarding the business outlook, which beyond question is much more dependent upon the farming results of the year than upon a growth or curtailment of war orders from abroad. The bountiful and highly profitable crops of last year played a greater part than is generally appreciated in the prosperity which the country is now enjoying. No conclusive indication of a serious impairment of agricultural output could readily be passed over, but what counts in the main is the aggregate result of farming rather than the varying fortunes of individual crops. It is of course altogether too early to form any reasoned opinion concerning this year's agricultural prospects as a whole.

If the railroads could borrow as easily at their normal relative rate of interest as municipalities can borrow there would be no need of complaining of the effect of public regulation on the credit of the country's railways. How easy it is at present for municipalities to borrow is being illustrated just now by the anticipatory demand which is being shown for the new issue of New York City bonds, which have been offered for public sale on April 19. Already they have been quoted at a price yielding substantially less than 4½ per cent., and established issues of New York City bonds have sold on an even 4 per cent. basis. It was accepted as a foregone conclusion in the financial district as soon as last week's announcement of the forthcoming $55,000,000 New York City offering was made that the demand for the bonds would be very keen. The unusual happened and the old issues rose on the announcement instead of falling on account of it. That was because of the premium which was immediately quoted for the still unissued 4½s.

With the city selling a large block of bonds and other municipalities also in the market, with our railroads offering new issues, and with a vast supply of old issues for investors to draw upon, it was absurd to suggest, as some in Wall Street did suggest last week, that a "corner" for bonds was being established by the bankers acting for the British Government, which is selling bonds here in connection with the so-called mobilization of British holdings of American securities. The suggestion of a "corner" being established by means of steady sales of bonds on a very considerable scale was itself a novelty, for "corners" are usually supposed to be established by the buying up of the floating supply and not by adding to that supply by steady selling. If the market is paying what some regard as high prices for bonds, it is plainly because it is content to pay them. The fact that it is content to pay good prices is one of the surest signs of the confidence which is felt in the business and financial outlook, for it is to be noted that the great improvement in prices since the beginning of last year has not been confined to bonds, but has extended likewise to those securities which represent not obligations, but equities. It is one of many bits of evidence that the peculiarly favorable economic position of the United States is widely recognized.

LONDON MARKET SLOWS DOWN

Heavy Imposts of New Budget Affect Stock Dealings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 9.—The budget, introduced in the House of Commons Tuesday last, was the all-absorbing event of the week. A widespread increase in taxation is expected, and Chancellor McKenna has satisfied the most patriotic. With the cold facts before them the public is little astonished at the Chancellor's temerity, and while added burdens will be cheerfully shouldered, the income tax has been heaped so high that some protests are heard—not exclusively from the protectionist school—against increasing the divergence between direct and indirect taxation. The income tax is graduated according to ability to pay, and ranges up to 5s in the pound. The tax on excess profits is raised from 50 to 60 per cent., and taxes, additional or new, are placed on railway tickets, matches, mineral water, motor cars, motor cycles, sugar, cocoa, and coffee.

The total revenue of the year to March 31, 1917, is calculated at £262,000,000 or £166,000,000 more than the amount collected last year, and over £300,000,000 in excess of the last peace budget. Expenditures in the year which has just begun are forecast at £1,825,000,000, leaving a deficit of £1,323,000,000 to be met by borrowing. The chief opposition shown is to taxes on railway tickets and matches.

Stock Exchange matters were rather neglected while the public was accustoming itself to the new imposts, and some dullness was caused by the heavy prospective calls on taxpayers, investment stocks being especially affected. Speculative issues also slowed down.

Money was in more plentiful supply, and most lenders accepted 4 per cent. for short loans. As a result there were large sales of Treasury bills by the Bank of England, the demand being stimulated by the possibility of the further reduction in the rates of these bills. Ordinary discount business remains confined to narrow limits.

STOCKS FIRM ON BOURSE.

Prices Well Maintained—France to Restrict Imports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 9.—The Bourse was steady throughout the past week and prices were well maintained. The war loan was in demand, closing firm at 88.10. Russians were bought in considerable amounts, while Spain continues to repurchase its own exterior funds. Rubber shares were irregular, owing to the decline in the price of the raw commodity. Indian funds were weaker.

The exchange market was demoralized at the end of the week owing to the continuous heavy demand and scant supply. The Treasury sold a limited amount of sterling at 28.60 and New York cables at 6.00, but both were in such demand that the quotations reached 28.65 for the former, and 6.02 for the latter at the close.

The Government has decided on the restriction of unnecessary imports. Twenty million francs of gold were exported during the week.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 8, 1916:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1916.	1915.	1914.
Monday	514,361	668,231	196,360
Tuesday	560,227	628,285	112,362
Wednesday	463,968	623,583	222,988
Thursday	531,949	649,129	270,077
Friday	584,004	1,282,545	
Saturday	260,933	810,771	120,525
Total week	2,924,442	4,562,846	822,880
Year to date	46,396,593	72,720,908	23,581,533
BONDS, (PAR VALUES.)			
Monday	$4,148,500	$2,641,000	$2,080,500
Tuesday	4,242,500	2,646,500	1,870,500
STOCKS.			
Wednesday	4,080,500	2,678,000	2,411,000
Thursday	4,028,000	2,730,500	2,622,000
Friday	4,490,500	3,919,000	
Saturday	1,871,000	2,778,500	1,546,000
Total week	$22,868,000	$17,393,500	$10,580,000
Year to date	304,656,200	186,066,500	239,681,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	April 8, '16.	April 10, '15.	Differences.
R. R. & mis.	2,924,361	4,562,830	—1,638,449
Banks	61	16	+ 45
R. R. & mis.	$13,988,500	$16,064,000	—$2,065,500
Government	8,545,500	127,500	+ 8,419,000
State	16,000	35,000	— 19,000
City	307,000	267,000	+ 40,000
Total all	$22,868,000	$17,393,500	+$5,474,500

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 28, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1913
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5	May 25, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$22,868,000	$304,656,200
Same period last year	17,393,500	186,066,500
	High. Low.	High. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.78 86.64	87.85 86.47
Same period a year ago	84.00 83.68	84.00 81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s 54	83½	84	11	
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s..10s	104	104	5	
A. G. M. sub.cfs..r.p.102	101½	101½	10	
Alb. & Susq. 3½s... 87½	87½	87½	5	
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s..102⅝	102¼	102⅝	9	
Am. Cotton Oil 5s.. 97¼	97¼	97¼	33	
Am. Hide & L. 6s...10s	104	104	2	
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s..111	110	110¼	102½	
Am. T. & T. col. 4s. 92⅝	91⅝	92	124	
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.10s	107¼	108	60	
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s..101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	15	
Am. Wr. Paper 5s... 75¼	75	75	6	
Ann Arbor 4s..... 64	63¼	63¼	7	
Armour & Co. 4½s.. 94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	23	
At., T. & S. F. gen. 4s 94½	93⅝	93⅞	222½	
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.10s	103	103½	272	
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.103⅜	103	103	9	
A., T. & S. F. 5s...101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1	
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s 86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	4½	
A.,T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta. 86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	2	
A., T. & S. F., Tr. S. L. 4s..... 91	90¾	91	4	
Atl. & Birm. 4s..... 85	85	85	5	
At. & Char. A. L. 5s.103	103	103	11	
At. & Ch. A. L. 4½s. 94¾	94¾	194¾	2	
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s 93⅜	92⅝	93⅛	81	
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s. 86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	6	
A. C. L. unif. 4½s.. 92½	92	92	38	
BALT. & O. pr.l.3½s. 92	92⅜	93	50	
Balt. & O. gold 4s.. 91¼	91¼	91⅜	95½	
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s... 96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	176	
Balt. & O. S. W. 4s.. 90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	88	
B. & O. temp. ref. 5s.100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	190	
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s..... 87¼	87	87	33	
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s..... 92	91⅝	91⅝	10	
Beth. Steel ref. 4s...101¾	101	101¼	58	
Beth. Steel ext. 5s...103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	11	
B'klyn City 1st 5s...101½	101½	101¾	1	
B'klyn R.T. g. 5s...103	102	102	17	
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18..101¼	101	101	55	
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s. 79	79	79	9	
B'klyn U. El. 5s....101⅞	101¼	101⅞	21	
B'klyn U. El. 4s, sta. 102	102	102	6	
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s...106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	4	
Bur., Cedar R. & N. col. tr. 5s..... 100	100	100	2	
Bush Terminal 4s.... 88	87⅝	88	4	
Bush Terminal 5s.... 88¼	88⅛	88⅞	2	
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s 88¼	88¼	88¼	14	
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s. 98¼	98¼	98¼	68	
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s...100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	12	
Central Leather 5s..102	101½	101⅞	200	
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.117⅞	117⅝	117⅞	13	
Central N. E. 4s... 81½	81	81½	4	
Central Pac. 4s.... 90¼	89½	89¾	24½	
Central Pacific 3½s... 90	90	90	2	
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s. 97	96⅞	96⅞	11	
Ches. & O. con. 5s...106	106⅛	106	6	
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s.. 86½	85⅞	86⅛	49	
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s. 91⅞	91¼	91⅜	27	
C.&O...R.&A. 1st cv.4s 88	88	88	1	
Chicago & Alton 3½s. 45¾	44½	45¾	21	
Chicago & Alton 3s.. 59	58	59	8	
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s.. 93⅛	93⅛	93½	49	
C., B. & Q. joint 4s. 98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	208	
C., B. & Q. Ill. 4s.reg 98½	98½	98½	6	
C., B. & Q..Neb.exs.4s 98¼	98¼	98¼	2	
C.,B. & Q. D. Div. 4s 99⅜	99⅜	99¾	1	
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div.3½s 85¾	85¾	85¾	4	
C.,B. & Q.,Ill.Div. 4s 95¼	95¼	95¼	16	
C., B. & Q.,Ia.Div. 4s 99½	99½	99¾	2	
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.. 76¼	75	76¼	11	
C.&E.Ill.,R.&T.R.Sta. 77	77	77	1	
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.103¾	103	103¾	14	
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s. 112½	112½	112½	3	
Chi., Ind. & So. 4s.. 90¾	90¾	90¾	5	
Chi. Gt. West. 4s.... 72¼	72	72	11	
C.,M.&St.P.3½s,Ser.B. 80	80	80	2	
C., M. & St. P. gen.4s.A 92	92	92	81	
C.,M.&St.P.cv.5sSer.B.107⅜	106⅞	106⅞	106	
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34 92½	92	92½	27	
C.,M. & St. P. g. 4½s.102⅞	102⅛	102⅛	27	
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s 94	93⅞	94	27	
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s.100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	74½	
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s 91	90¾	90¾	13	
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s.116	115¾	115¾	9	
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s. 131	131	131	31	
C. & N.W. gen. 4s.... 95½	95	95	1	
C. & N.W.gen.4s,reg. 93	93	93	1	
Chicago Rys. 5s.... 97½	97½	97½	8	
C., R. I. & P. 6s.....102	102	102	2	
C., R. I. & P. gen.4s. 86	86	86	4	
C.,R.I.& P.gen.4s,reg. 83¾	83¾	83¾	5	
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s. 68½	67⅞	68½	278	
C., R. I. & P. deb.5s. 47½	46	47	89	
C., R. I. & P. d. 5s. cfs., one stamp.... 48	46	46	10	
C., St. P. & O. 6s...118¼	118¼	118¼	3	
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s. 79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	1	
Chile Copper 7s..... 135	132	135	156½	
C., C., C.&S.L.gen.4s. 79	78¾	79	9	
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s..... 81¼	81¼	81½	9	
Cleve'd & Mahoning 1st 4½s..... 99¾	99¾	99¾	2	
Cl., Sh. Line 4½s...101½	100½	101½	8	
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s.. 94¾	94¾	94¾	4	
Col. Industrial 5s.... 75¾	75	75	31	
Col. Mid. 1st 4s..... 8	8	8	1	
Col. & Mid.1st4s,T.R. 8	8	8	10	
Col. & So. ref. 4½s.. 91¼	91	91	12	
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s.. 84½	83¾	83¾	11	
Con. Coal Md. ref 5s. 93	93	93	2	
Cons. Gas conv. 6s.... 122½	121¾	121¾	28½	
Con. Prod. ref. s. f. 8s. 1944..... 97¾	97¼	97⅝	5	
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s.107¾	107¼	107¾	113	
Del. & Hud. ref 4s.. 97⅝	97¼	97⅝	24	
D. & H. lien eq. 4½s.101⅞	101¼	101⅞	4	
D. & H. deb. 4s, '18..100¾	100¾	100¾	13	
D. & H.Pa. div. 7s.... 104¼	104¼	104¼	4	
D. & R. G. ref. 5s.... 59⅜	59	59⅜	48	
D. & R. G. con. 4s.. 78¾	78	78¼	39	
D. & R. G. imp. 5s.. 81	80	81	31	
Det. Edison ref 5s..101¼	100¾	101¼	2	
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s.104	104	104	2	
Detroit United 4½s.. 80¼	78	80	110	
Dist. Securities 5s.. 73¼	72	73	800	
Dul. S. S. & At. 5s.. 93½	86½	93½	1	
E. & W. Va. & Colon. 5s.100	100	100	1	
E. Tenn. reor. lien 5s.100¼	100¼	100¼	3	
Ed. El. Ill. Bklyn C. 4s 88	88	88	1	
Erie 1st Cons. 7s....110¼	110¼	110¼	19	
Erie 1st con 4s..... 85½	85¼	85¼	43	
Erie gen 4s..... 75¾	75½	75¾	19	
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A... 71¾	70½	71½	42	
Erie cv. 4s, Ser B.... 77¼	77¼	77¼	200	
Erie cv. 4s, Ser D,w.i. 86	85⅝	85⅝	653½	
Erie, Pa. col. tr. 4s.. 89½	89¼	89¼	3	
FLINT & P. M. cons 6s 76	75½	75½	10	
Ft. W. D. C. 6s....103¼	103⅛	103⅛	8	
Ft. W. & R. G. 4s... 67	67	67	19	
Fla. E. Coast 4½s.. 93¼	93¼	93½	2	
GEN ELEC. deb. 5s..104¾	104⅜	104¾	14	
Gen. Elec. 3½s..... 82	82	82	4½	
Granby Con. 6s....107	106	106	3	
Granby Con. 6s, sta..107½	107	107½	5	
Georgia Pacific 6s...107½	107½	107½	1	
Gt. So. & West. 4½s.... 100	100	100	12	
Gt. Falls P. s. f. 5s..100¼	100¼	100¼	3	
Green B. & W. db. B. 11¾	11¾	11¾	3	
HOCKING VAL. 4½s 95	95	95	2	
Hou. E.&W.Tx.gtd.5s.101¼	101¼	101¼	8	
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s.. 73¾	73¼	73¾	10	
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s. 30	28½	28½	84	
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1951. 97¼	97¼	97¼	1	
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952.... 89½	90	90	19	
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953.... 86	85¾	85¾	31	
Ill. & N. O. joint 5s..101½	101½	101½	5	
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s..... 89½	89¼	89¾	3	
Ill. Cent., La. D. 3½s 79¾	79¾	79¾	3	
Ill. Steel 4½s..... 91¼	91¼	91¼	22	
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s.. 99½	99¼	99¾	247	
Indiana Steel 5s.....103	102⅝	102⅝	22	
Inter.-Met. 4½s..... 73¾	73¼	73¼	145	
Inap. Cp. Co. 6s....122,108	103	103	5	
Int. Ag. Cor. col.tr.5s 77¾	77¾	77¾	1	
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s.. 99½	99½	99¼	10	
Int. M.-M. 4½s, T. R. 99½	97¾	98	1,389	
Int. Cr. Nor. 1st 6s.. 97	98	98	12	
Int. Paper 1st 5s.... 102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	2	
Int. Paper cv. 5s.... 90	90	90	30	
Int. St. P. 5s, tr. r... 76	75½	75½	35	
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s.... 59	57½	59	31	
K.AN. & M.1st 4s 84	84	84	4	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.110¾	110¼	110¾	9	
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s. 78	76	78	53	
Kan. City So. 5s.... 92¾	92¼	92½	12	
Kan. City So. 3s.... 69½	69½	69½	1	
Kan. City Term. 4s.. 88½	87½	88½	57	
Kentucky Cent. 4s... 88½	88½	88½	1	
Keystone Tel. 5s.... 98	98	98	1	
K.C. El.L.&P.P.M.6s.117¾	117¼	117¾	3	
K. Co. El. L. & P. 5s.104½	104¼	104½	3	
K. Co. Elev. 4s..... 84½	84½	84½	5	
K. Co. Elev. 4s, sta.. 84½	84½	84½	3	
LACK. S. 5s, 1923....100	99⅞	99⅞	30	
Lack. Steel 5s,—1950. 94	93	93¼	186	
L. E. & W. 1st 5s.... 98½	98½	98½	5	
L. E. & W. 2d 5s..... 90	90	90	5	
Laclede Gas 1st 5s...102	101⅝	102	8	
Laclede Gas ref. 5s..102¾	102¾	102¾	2	
Lake Shore 4s, 1928.. 95⅝	95¼	95¼	42	
Lake Shore 4s, 1931.. 94¼	94¼	94¼	68	
Lake Shore 3½s, gtd. 85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	6	
L. V. of N. Y. g. 4½s.102	102	102	3	
L. V. of N. Y. c. 4½s.101¾	101¾	101¾	10	
Lex. Av. & P. F. 5s...100	100	100	12	
Lex. & East'n 1st 5s.101¼	101	101¼	11	
Liggett & Myers 7s..126½	126	126½	10	
Ligg. & M. 7s, reg..125¾	125¾	125¾	½	
Liggett & Myers 5s..102	101	101	16	
Long. Isl. gen. 4s.... 89	87	87	2	
Long Island ref. 4s.. 90¼	90	90	7	
Long Island Fy. 4½s. 99¾	99¾	99¾	8	
Lorillard 5s..... 101	100¾	100¾	23	
Louis. & N. gen.4s.. 113	112¾	113	4	
Louis. & N. gold 5s.110½	110½	110½	22	
Louis. & N. unif. 4s. 94¾	94	94¾	86	
L. & N.,N.O.& M. 4s.. 88	88	88	1	
L.& N.,N.O.&M.1st 6s.116¼	116¼	116¼	3	
L. & N.,So Ry. jt. 4s 79	79	79	4	
L.&N.,S.& N.A.5s,'63.102½	102½	102½	1	
MANHATTAN con. 4s 92	91¾	91¾	12	
Man. con. 4s, tax ex. 93	92¼	93	3	
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A..118	117	118	8	
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C..117	114	115½	27	
Milwaukee Gas 4s.... 93	92¾	92¾	4	
Min. Union 1st 6s...104½	104¼	104¾	1	
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s 62¾	61¾	62¾	17	
Minn. & St. L., P. 6s.103	103	103	1	
M., St.P. & S. S. M. 4s 93	92¾	92¾	25	
M., S. S. M. & At. 4s. 97¼	97¼	97½	2	
M., K. & E. 1st 5s.... 77	74	77	43	
M., K. & T. 1st 4s.. 72½	70¾	72½	12	
M., K. & T. 2d 4s.... 41¾	41	41½	16	
M., K. & T. ref. 4s.. 53½	52¼	52½	7	
M., K. & T. Ext. 5s.. 50½	50	50	7	
M., K. & Ok. 5s..... 50	50	50	1	
M., K. & T. of Tex. 5s 49	48	48	16	
M.,K.& T.,St.L.Div.4s 40	40	40	1	
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1920..... 89	89	89	1	
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917..... 92	92	92	10	
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917,Cfy. Trust receipts..... 87	86	87	2	
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s..... 40	40	40	13	
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r. 88½	88½	88½	5	
Mo. Pac. 4s..... 40¾	40	40¾	107	
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. F.... 40	40	40	1	
Mob. & Ohio new 6s..114¾	114¼	114¾	6	
Montana Power 5s.... 97	96¾	96¾	159	
NASSAU ELEC. 4s.. 78½	78½	78½	1	
Nat. Enam. & S. 5s.. 98½	98	98½	120	
Nat. Tube 5s..... 101¼	101¼	100¾	5	
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s.103½	103	103	34	
N. Y. Central ref.4½s. 94¾	94¼	94¾	44	
N. Y.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 8, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	2,924,442	46,896,595
Same period a year ago	4,562,846	22,720,908

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.87	86.46	91.87	83.49
Same period a year ago	69.07	65.47	69.07	58.99

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
154½	Jan. 4	132¾	Mar. 14	ADAMS EXPRESS.	144⅞	143¾	144	— ⅝	800
26½	Jan. 7	17¼	Mar. 6	Alaska Gold Mines††	21¼	19⅝	19½	.. ..	13,000
10¼	Jan. 7	8½	Mar. 3	Alaska J. Gold M.††	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛	15,900
33⅞	Mar. 14	25	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	30¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛	4,900
88	Jan. 3	75¼	Mar. 3	Allis-C. Mfg. pf.	78	77	77	.. ..	2,100
72¼	Jan. 3	65	Feb. 28	Am. Ag. Chemical	67¼	67	67	— 1	500
99½	Jan. 5	93	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	.. ..	100
74	Mar. 17	61⅜	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	73⅝	71½	71½	— ⅛	11,100
96⅛	Feb. 8	94	Jan. 4	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	94½	94	94½	.. ⅛	200
103½	Jan. 28	100¼	Mar. 8	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	100¼	.. ..	....
195¼	Jan. 3	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	..	..	165	.. ..	....
65⅜	Mar. 16	50½	Mar. 1	Am. Can	61⅞	59¾	60	— 1⅝	17,100
113⅝	Jan. 26	100¼	Feb. 15	Am. Can pf.	112	111¾	111⅞	+ ⅛	595
78	Jan. 7	63¾	Jan. 31	Am. Car & Fdy.	71⅛	67⅝	68	— 1⅝	15,700
119½	Mar. 11	116	Mar. 20	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116⅝	116⅜	116¾	+ ⅜	300
..	....	..	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Am. Coalt	..	..	25	.. ..	....
175⅞	Jan. 19	154⅞	Jan. 11	Am. Coal Products	163¾	158	158	— 3½	8,150
117	Apr. 1	115	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	117	117	117	.. ..	200
115½	Jan. 15	113⅞	Jan. 4	Am. C. F. pf.s.c.f.p.	..	..	115¾	.. ..	....
57⅜	Jan. 17	51¼	Jan. 31	Am. Cotton Oil	55	53½	53½	— ½	400
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	101	.. ..	....
140½	Jan. 4	124⅞	Mar. 14	Am. Express	129	127½	129	+ 3	1,000
12	Jan. 3	9⅜	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & Leather	10	10	10	— ¼	200
57	Jan. 13	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	53⅜	52¾	52½	— ½	1,525
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	29	28	28	.. ..	2,100
25½	Jan. 26	20	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed	24¼	23¾	23½	— ⅛	6,500
47⅝	Mar. 28	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	47⅜	45	46	.. ..	8,300
83¾	Mar. 14	60¾	Jan. 11	Am. Locomotive	82¼	76	77⅜	— 2½	94,500
104⅞	Apr. 3	99⅜	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive pf.	104⅜	102¼	102½	+ ¼	2,500
10	Jan. 7	8	Mar. 4	Am. Malt Corp'n	10	9⅛	9¼	+ 1	2,900
36¼	Mar. 9	31½	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	35	34	35	+ ½	300
118¾	Jan. 4	95½	Mar. 1	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	104½	101	101⅝	— ⅝	74,300
114⅝	Feb. 3	111¼	Feb. 15	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113	112¼	112⅜	— ⅝	500
94	Mar. 16	92	Jan. 3	Am. Smelt. pf. A.	94	93½	94	+ ½	1,185
97¼	Jan. 25	85⅝	Jan. 10	Am. Smelt. pf. B.	89½	85⅝	86	.. ..	830
148⅞	Jan. 10	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	..	..	140	.. ..	....
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	107	107	107	— 1¼	100
61¼	Jan. 4	48⅛	Mar. 8	Am. Steel Foundries	53	51	52½	+ 1½	1,700
116⅞	Jan. 8	107⅜	Mar. 8	Am. Sugar Ref.	110⅜	109	109½	.. ..	2,500
118⅝	Jan. 4	115¼	Mar. 30	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	115½	116	+ ⅛	400
68	Feb. 14	63⅝	Jan. 20	Am. Tel. & Cable	67¼	67¼	67¼	.. ¼	170
131	Mar. 27	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128⅜	127⅜	128	+ ⅝	4,400
209¾	Feb. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	197	196	196⅞	— 1⅞	700
108½	Feb. 8	105½	Feb. 28	Am. Tob. pf., new.	106⅞	105½	105½	— ⅜	875
55¼	Mar. 14	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	50¾	49¾	50¾	+ ⅛	5,650
102	Mar. 13	92	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen pf.	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+ ⅛	270
21½	Mar. 27	11	Jan. 8	Am. Writing P. pf.	20⅝	18⅝	19⅝	— 1¼	2,700
95⅝	Apr. 8	65⅝	Jan. 31	Am. Zinc, L. & Sm.‡	95⅛	89½	95⅛	+ 6½	85,650
92⅜	Feb. 14	82½	Jan. 31	Anaconda Cop. M.†.	87½	85¾	86½	— ⅜	53,125
8	Jan. 4	3	Mar. 23	Assets Realization	..	..	3¾	.. ..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	68	66⅝	67	+ 1	1,300
108½	Jan. 4	101¾	Jan. 31	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅝	103	103	— ½	7,000
102	Feb. 23	98⅞	Jan. 4	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101¼	100⅝	101	.. ..	1,400
115	Jan. 3	108½	Apr. 8	Atl. Coast Line	112	108½	108½	— 2¼	1,400
118⅝	Jan. 3	99½	Mar. 1	BALD. LOCO. WKS	109⅜	106¼	106¼	+ 1	86,900
109½	Feb. 23	107½	Jan. 3	Bald. Loco. Wks. pf.	108⅝	108	108⅜	— ⅛	500
98	Jan. 4	85	Mar. 1	Balt. & Ohio	88	87	87	— ½	6,350
80	Jan. 15	75¼	Feb. 24	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76¾	76¼	76⅜	.. ..	560
3⅝	Jan. 3	2	Feb. 18	Batopilas Mining††	2⅝	2½	2⅝	.. ..	900
550	Mar. 14	415	Jan. 11	Bethlehem Steel	404	465	479	—11	1,010
145	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 24	Bethlehem Steel pf.	135	135	135	.. ..	100
..	....	..	....	Booth Fisheries	..	..	40	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Booth Fish. 1st pf.	..	..	90	.. ..	....
88	Jan. 17	84⅜	Feb. 15	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	87	85½	86¼	+ ¾	8,300
132	Jan. 14	120	Mar. 31	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	.. ..	112
57	Mar. 28	50¼	Jan. 19	Brown Shoe	57	57	57	.. ..	200
99¾	Jan. 11	95¾	Jan. 21	Brown Shoe pf.	97	97	97	.. ..	50
14	Jan. 12	9	Apr. 5	Bruns. T. & RR.sec.	9¼	9	9	— ⅝	350
93	Feb. 3	93	Feb. 3	Buff., Roch. & P.	..	..	93	.. ..	....
114⅞	Apr. 4	114⅞	Apr. 4	Buff., R. & P. pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	.. ..	100
87	Jan. 3	80½	Mar. 14	Burns Bros.	..	..	83½	.. ..	....
*100	Jan. 7	*104	Jan. 10	Burns Bros. pf.	..	..	109	.. ..	....
121	Feb. 10	96	Jan. 6	Bush Terminal	118¼	112¾	112¾	.. ..	200
31	Jan. 11	28	Apr. 7	Butterick Co.	28⅞	28	28	— 1	840
105¼	Mar. 10	71	Jan. 3	Butte & Superiort†.	93	91	94¼	+ 3½	35,000
42⅝	Jan. 3	21	Mar. 7	CAL. PETROLEUM	24⅞	22⅜	23	— ⅝	2,500
80⅝	Jan. 3	48⅝	Mar. 8	Cal. Petroleum pf.	53½	51	52¼	— 1	2,500
58⅜	Jan. 18	58½	Jan. 17	Canada Southern	58½	58⅜	58⅜	.. ..	22
183¾	Jan. 3	162½	Mar. 17	Canadian Pacific	169¼	166⅝	167	— ¾	4,745
88⅝	Jan. 18	85	Feb. 24	Case (J. I.) Th. M.pf	87½	85⅞	87¼	‡ 2½	200
56⅝	Mar. 20	51½	Jan. 31	Central Leather	55	54	54½	.. ..	4,800
111½	Mar. 7	108⅞	Jan. 3	Central Leather pf.	100⅝	110½	110½	— ½	510
290	Jan. 3	290	Jan. 3	Central of N. J.	..	..	290	.. ..	....
*140	Jan. 8	*135	Jan. 14	Cent. & S. A. Tel.	140	138	140	.. ..	77
65¼	Apr. 6	59½	Feb. 28	Chandler Motor	65¼	61	66	+ 3	6,400
66⅞	Jan. 5	60⅜	Jan. 31	Ches. & Ohio	63⅝	61⅝	62	+ ½	3,350
10½	Jan. 7	8	Feb. 23	Chicago & Alton	..	..	8⅝	.. ..	....
20	Jan. 6	20	Jan. 6	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	20	.. ..	....
15⅜	Jan. 8	12⅛	Jan. 26	Chicago Great West.	12⅞	12½	12¼	— ⅛	600
39¾	Jan. 4	34	Jan. 31	Chi. Great West pf.	37⅜	36	36	— ⅛	1,300
102½	Jan. 5	93⅜	Jan. 31	Chi. Mil. & St. P.	95⅛	93¼	94⅜	+ 1⅛	10,400
136⅛	Jan. 5	127½	Mar. 30	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	130	128	129⅛	+ 1⅝	2,708
134⅞	Jan. 3	124⅞	Mar. 30	Chi. & Northwestern	127	126⅜	127	+ 2	600
175	Jan. 11	174	Mar. 8	Chi. & N. W. pf.	..	..	174	.. ..	....
20⅝	Feb. 7	15⅝	Mar. 8	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	18½	17	18	+ 1	16,100
120	Jan. 19	120	Jan. 19	Chi., St. P. M. & O.	..	..	120	.. ..	....
136	Jan. 27	136	Jan. 27	Chi.,St.P.,M.&O.pf.	..	..	136	.. ..	....
25⅜	Jan. 5	20⅜	Mar. 27	Chile Copper†	23¼	22¾	22⅝	+ ⅛	7,950
60	Feb. 19	51⅝	Jan. 31	Chino Copper†††	55½	54	54⅝	— ⅛	8,900
47⅞	Jan. 11	39	Feb. 10	C., C., C. & St. L.	41	41	41	.. ..	100
76⅛	Mar. 14	70	Feb. 2	C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	..	..	76	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleveland & Pitts.	..	..	70½	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Cleve. & Pitts. spec.	..	..	*45½	.. ..	....
76	Jan. 17	70	Feb. 23	Cluett, Pea. & Co.	74	72	72½	— ½	1,400
112	Jan. 24	109	Mar. 3	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	109	.. ..	....
53	Jan. 4	39⅝	Mar. 1	Col. Fuel & Iron	46	43¾	44½	— ⅛	7,200
32¼	Jan. 3	20	Mar. 1	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	.. ..	200
55	Jan. 13	46	Apr. 1	Col. & South. 1st pf.	..	..	46	.. ..	....
48	Jan. 11	40	Mar. 13	Col. & South. 2d pf.	..	..	40	.. ..	....
52⅜	Jan. 22	44	Jan. 6	Comp. T. Rec. Co.	46	46	46	.. ..	100
115	Jan. 4	108¼	Mar. 3	Con.G.,E.L.&P., Bal.	..	..	110	.. ..	....
144⅜	Jan. 8	130¼	Mar. 1	Consolidated Gas	135⅝	134	134	— 1	800
88	Mar. 10	75¼	Jan. 31	Continental Can	85½	83¾	84	— 1¼	1,100
110¼	Mar. 17	106	Feb. 1	Continental Can pf.	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼	100
58	Mar. 22	55	Mar. 31	Continental Ins.‡	..	..	55	.. ..	....
26¼	Jan. 25	19¼	Jan. 6	Corn Products Ref.	21⅜	20¼	20½	— ⅝	10,850
101½	Jan. 14	93	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	95¼	94½	93½	.. ..	1,250
45	Mar. 14	41	Feb. 19	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	45	.. ..	....
50	Feb. 3	43	Feb. 2	Cripple Creek Cent.	..	..	48	.. ..	....
*88	Jan. 31	*88	Jan. 31	Cripple Cr. Cent. pf.	..	..	*88	.. ..	....
99½	Mar. 16	52⅜	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel	96⅞	89⅞	91¼	— 1½	261,600
119	Mar. 16	108¾	Jan. 11	Crucible Steel pf.	116⅝	116¼	116¼	+ ¼	1,200
245	Mar. 28	152	Jan. 5	Cuban-Am. Sugar	240	220	230	—11	400
109⅜	Feb. 4	104	Feb. 1	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf.	..	..	106	.. ..	....
98¼	Feb. 14	94¼	Mar. 16	DEERE & CO. pf.	94¾	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅝	200
154½	Jan. 19	140¼	Mar. 1	Delaware & Hudson	151½	150½	151½	+ 1½	300
225	Jan. 6	216	Mar. 18	Del., Lack. & West.	218	218	218	+ 6	100
14	Jan. 3	8⅞	Mar. 30	Denver & Rio Gr.	10	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛	1,000
30	Jan. 15	18	Mar. 8	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	20¾	18⅞	20	.. ..	880
140	Feb. 3	131	Mar. 8	Detroit Edison	132½	132½	132½	+ ½	165
4⅝	Mar. 6	4¼	Mar. 3	Detroit Edison rts.	..	..	4⅝	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Detroit & Mackinac.	..	..	*70	.. ..	....
95½	Apr. 3	70	Jan. 7	Detroit United Rys.	95½	90¼	95	+ 6	668
108	Jan. 15	102¼	Mar. 1	Diamond Match	106	106	106	+ 1	100
50⅝	Feb. 5	41⅛	Jan. 31	Distill. Sec. Corp'n.	49⅝	47¼	47⅝	— ⅛	82,400
29½	Feb. 8	23	Feb. 23	Dome Mines‡	26	24⅝	24⅝	.. ..	6,800
6	Jan. 11	4½	Mar. 23	Dul., S. S. & Atl.	..	..	4½	.. ..	....
14	Jan. 5	10	Jan. 27	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	10	.. ..	....
*30	Jan. 18	*30	Jan. 18	Duluth Superior Tr.	..	..	*30	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Du Pont Powder pf.	..	..	100	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	EASTMAN KODAK	..	..	*805	.. ..	....
68	Jan. 4	60½	Jan. 31	Elec. Storage Bat.	..	..	60¾	.. ..	....
43⅝	Jan. 3	35	Jan. 31	Erie	37½	36¼	36½	+ ¼	17,175
⅞	Mar. 20	⅛	Mar. 23	Erie rights	..	..	⅛	.. ..	....
59¼	Jan. 3	50¼	Jan. 31	Erie 1st pf.	52⅜	51½	52	+ ⅛	8,200
54½	Jan. 3	43	Mar. 3	Erie 2d pf.	44¾	43⅛	43½	— 1⅝	400
..	....	..	....	Erie & Pitts.†	..	..	*62½	.. ..	....
35	Jan. 7	15	Mar. 31	FED. MIN. & SM.	20	19	19⅞	+ 2⅝	500
87½	Jan. 7	86¾	Mar. 31	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	43¾	41¼	42	+ 2½	1,220
850	Mar. 18	285	Mar. 1	GEN. CHEMICAL.	345	330	333	.. ..	33
116	Jan. 27	114	Jan. 6	Gen. Chemical pf.	115	115	115	.. ..	31
178½	Jan. 17	165	Mar. 1	General Electric	168½	163¼	165¼	— 1⅞	1,400
495	Jan. 3	415	Jan. 7	General Motors	460	455	460	—25	500
116½	Jan. 3	110¾	Feb. 4	General Motors pf.	116¼	115¾	115¾	— ¾	900
79½	Apr. 3	67¾	Jan. 31	Goodrich (B. F.)	78¾	75¼	76¼	— 2	83,600
116¾	Mar. 16	110	Jan. 24	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	116	115⅞	116	+ 1	650
99	Feb. 10	85	Jan. 13	Granby Consol.	91½	90	90	— ½	900
127¼	Jan. 4	119¼	Jan. 31	Great Northern pf.	122⅜	120	120	— ⅛	5,450
50⅜	Jan. 3	39¼	Mar. 1	G.N.ofs.for ore prop.	44½	43	43¾	+ ¾	9,600
53⅝	Mar. 9	44	Mar. 2	Greene-Cananeat†	50¼	48¾	49	— ¾	3,940
24½	Jan. 8	20¾	Mar. 29	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	22⅜	20¾	22	+ 1	12,110
96	Jan. 11	95	Jan. 5	HAV. EL. R., L.&P.	..	..	96	.. ..	....
100	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 3	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	..	..	100	.. ..	....
180	Mar. 17	180	Mar. 17	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	180	.. ..	....
119	Mar. 8	119	Mar. 8	Helme (G. W.) Co.pf	..	..	119	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Hocking Valley	..	..	39	.. ..	....
152	Mar. 2	126¼	Jan. 12	Homestake Mining	..	..	129	.. ..	....
109½	Jan. 3	101	Mar. 2	ILLINOIS CENT.	103	102¼	108	.. ..	1,200
275	Apr. 7	275	Apr. 7	Ingersoll-Rand	275	275	275	+75	308
49¼	Mar. 16	43	Jan. 31	Insp. Con. Copt.	48¼	46¾	46¾	— ⅝	24,200
21½	Jan. 3	15⅝	Feb. 15	Int.Con.Cor.v.t.c.,ah.	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅝	5,200
77½	Jan. 3	71	Feb. 15	Int. Con Corp'n pf.	73¼	72⅞	73	.. ..	2,000
20½	Jan. 5	16⅞	Mar. 24	Int.-Met. v. t. cfs.	..	..	17	.. ..	....
29¾	Jan. 24	80¾	Jan. 24	Int.-Met. pf.	..	..	80¾	.. ..	....
29¾	Jan. 5	18½	Mar. 27	Int. Agricultural	19¼	19¼	19½	.. ..	200
74	Jan. 5	58¾	Mar. 27	Int. Agricultural pf.	59¾	58¾	59	— ¼	1,600
112¾	Apr. 7	108¾	Jan. 7	Int.-Harv., N. J.	112¾	110¾	111	+ ½	1,800
119¾	Jan. 4	114	Feb. 29	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	119⅜	118	119⅜	+ 1⅜	200
78	Jan. 6	68¼	Mar. 9	Int. Harv. Corp'n.	72	72	72	— 1	100
108	Jan. 11	107	Jan. 18	Int. Harv. Corp'n pf.	..	..	107	.. ..	....
23½	Jan. 18	13⅝	Feb. 15	Int. M. M. c. of dp.	20¼	17⅛	20⅜	+ 2⅜	226,700
85¼	Jan. 17	61¼	Mar. 1	Int. M. M. pf.c.of dp	77⅜	71	73⅝	+ 2⅝	238,000
56⅜	Jan. 17	42	Mar. 1	Int. Nickel v. t. cfs.†	49⅝	47⅝	49⅞	+ 2	52,060
111⅜	Feb. 23	109¼	Jan 15	Int.Nickel pf.v.t.cfs.	..	..	110	.. ..	....
12⅜	Mar. 20	9½	Mar. 1	Int. Paper	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅝	1,450
50¾	Jan. 3	42½	Feb. 1	Int. Paper pf.	49¾	47	47	+ ½	1,850
..	....	..	....	Iowa Central	..	..	6¾	.. ..	....
..	....	..	....	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	.. ..	....
96	Apr. 4	67	Mar. 9	JEWEL TEA	96	85	86¼	+ 1¾	9,855
118	Apr. 4	106	Mar. 8	Jewel Tea pf.	113	110	111	+ 1	1,950
66	Apr. 4	60	Mar. 27	K. C., FT.S. & M.pf	66	66	66	+ 1	205
32¾	Jan. 4	24½	Feb. 28	Kan. City Southern.	27	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝	2,000
64¾	Jan. 3	60	Feb. 17	Kan. City South. pf.	61¼	60	60	— 1	200
85	Mar. 17	80¼	Mar. 24	Kayser (J.) & Co.	..	..	80¼	.. ..	....
112¾	Jan. 10	111¼	Jan. 27	Kayser (J.) 1st pf.	..	..	111¼	.. ..	....
76⅞	Mar. 20	69¾	Mar. 9	Kelly Spg. Tire†	75¼	73½	73⅝	— 1⅝	7,500
97¾	Mar. 14	86¼	Jan. 3	Kelly Spg. Tire pf.	97	96½	96½	— 1½	500
59	Apr. 3	52	Mar. 1	Kennecott Copper	59	56½	57¼	— 1½	116,500
4½	Mar. 16	3	Mar. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	4½	.. ..	....
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	..	..	29	.. ..	....
130	Feb. 3	123¾	Mar. 2	Kings Co. E. L. & P	126¼	123¾	123¾	— ¼	210
86	Jan. 6	72¾	Mar. 1	LACK. STEEL CO.	78¾	76¼	77½	+ ¾	6,400
107¼	Feb. 9	103½	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	106	108½	106	+ 2½	1,500
16¼	Jan. 3	12	Jan. 26	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	13	.. ..	....
41	Jan. 3	35	Feb. 2	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	36½	.. ..	....

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
53	Feb. 19	48½	Mar. 1	Lee Rubber Tire	52¾	50¼	50¼	— 1⅝	5,850
83	Jan. 4	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley†	77⅞	77	77⅞	+ 1⅝	2,300
265	Jan. 4	246	Apr. 8	Liggett & Myers	246	246	246	+ ⅜	200
122	Mar. 3	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	121	120½	120½	+ 1	200
22½	Jan. 13	20	Jan. 31	Long Island†	..	..	22⅜	.. ..	....
21	Jan. 18	15	Mar. 7	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	16½	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜	500
81½	Jan. 13	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	..	..	78	.. ..	....
56	Jan. 25	50	Mar. 8	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	51	51	51	+ 1	400
108⅝	Mar. 1	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	104	100⅝	104	+ 5	500
120	Mar. 3	115¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	119½	120	.. ..	400
130⅝	Jan. 18	121½	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	126½	123½	123	.. ..	900
91	Feb. 10	79	Jan. 7	MACKAY COS.	80	79¼	79¾	+ ⅝	475
68½	Mar. 22	65½	Jan. 20	Mackay Cos. pf.	68	68	68	— ⅝	140
..	....	..	....	Manhattan Beach	..	..	3	.. ..	....
131⅝	Jan. 28	129	Apr. 4	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	129⅝	129	129⅝	.. ..	400
60	Jan. 5	55	Feb. 1	Manhattan Shirt Co.	..	..	55	.. ..	....
110	Mar. 28	109	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	110	.. ..	....
75⅝	Jan. 3	57¼	Mar. 1	Maxwell Motors	74¾	71½	72⅝	+ ¼	28,700
93	Jan. 3	82	Mar. 1	Max. Motors 1st pf.	86	85½	85½	— ½	1,700
57⅞	Mar. 29	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅜	56¾	57	+ 1¼	15,900
62	Jan. 4	50¼	Jan. 31	May

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DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. §Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.....	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do 6% pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	78	80
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,641,400	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	$138	$143
Do pf. ($50)	1,681,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	$50	$51
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	†2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	390	395
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	113	116
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	65	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	84½	86½
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,993,000	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	45	47
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	77
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¼	8
Do 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	53	55
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33..	1,900,000	..	S	M. & N.	82	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s, 42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Atl. Power & Lt. Corp. pf.	825,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 16	92	95
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,367,000	2½	S	J. & D.	65	72
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	931,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	96
Bing. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '31.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C 4½s, '54	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Bir. R., L. & P. 6s, '57....	4,384,000	3	S	M. & N.	97½	99
B'f.C.Lst5s,'32	2,914,000	2½	S	M. & N.	102	103¼
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	102½
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	86	91
Cal. R. & P..	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	85¼	86
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	5,800,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¼	107
C. Ill. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s,'43	3,468,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	96½
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s..	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	.....	42	45
Do 5s, '99....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
Cities Serv....	17,218,380	½	..	July 1, 14	188	191
Do pf.	31,168,426	½	M	Apr 1, 16	85¼	86
C.L. H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Cl.R.1st 5s,'31	5,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	25	26½
Do 7% pf....	425,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15,16	99½	100
Do 5s, '33...	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
Col. R. G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
C.R. G. & E., pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 16	63	64
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	86	87
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24..	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
C.G.,E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s,	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	88	88½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	70½	71
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	102⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,028,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	..
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,381,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	98½
East. P. & L. conv. 5s,'18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
El. Ed. D. pf.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	73	76
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 16	101	103
Emp. District. Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	80	85
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21..	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	93	95
Ev. G. & E.L. 1st 5s, '32..	1,220,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95½	..
Ex. Spgs. G. & E. 6s, '32	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T..	4,750,000	..	..	.....	11	14
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	45	48
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
G. G. & E.1st 5s, 1932	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	77	81
G. W'n Pow. deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	99½
Do 1st 5s,'46	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85½	87
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102½	103½
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
I. St. El. Cor. 1st 6s, '33..	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	62	64
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '22..	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75	75⅝
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
K. C. R. & L. Do pf. Cr.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	25	26
Do 1st ref.5s	9,407,500	1½	..	Mar 11	57	59
K. C. B. L.6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100¼	101
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	70
K.C. Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	95
K. G. & E. pf	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	100
Do 5s, '22...	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	99	101
L. R. Ry. & L. E. 1st 5s,'33	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	98½
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	..
Lincoln G. & Elec.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Mich. Lt. 1st & ref. 5s..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	1,125,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	99
Do ext. 1st & ref. 5s..	356,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925..	321,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46..	661,100	3	S	J. & J.	97	98½
Mobile E. pf.	1,696,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	Feb 15,16	88	91
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26....	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15,16	85	90
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97¾
Do con.5s,'53	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	73	75
Do ref. 5s,'58	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84½	86
N. O. L. & P. 6s, 31	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78½	79
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. O. L. & P. Do pf	4,585,000	..	..	.....	16	18
N. St. Power	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	60	65
Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	59½	61
N.T.Tr. 5s,'33	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	95	97
N. Y., West'r	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	82
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s, '28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
Ont. Power..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 1st 5s,'43	10,221,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	95¼
Do db. 6s,'21	1,870,000	3	S	J. & J.	98½	99¼
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	98
Ozark P.& W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	25	35
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¼	..	Apr 15,15	62	62½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Old pf.	8,687,400	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93½
New pf.....	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	94½
Peoria G. & E. 1st 5s,'23	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Pontiac Light 5s, '27	209,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Port. (Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Pub. S. cfs. of N. J.....	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	104	104⅝
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	.....	27½	28½
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	72	74
Roch. R. & L. 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅝	101⅝
Roch., Syr. & E.R.R.5s,'45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	59	61
Rock. L. & P. 5s, '39	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	98
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	87
St.Jo.(Mo)R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20..	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '23	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	S	J. & J.	62½	70
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97½
Seattle L't'g 5s, '49.....	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	..
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,16	92	93
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,16	102	105
Do gen.5s,'39	13,380,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	97½	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101¾	102½
Spfd. (O.) L., H. & P.5s,'29	719,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98½	100
Do gen. & ref. 5s,'33	481,000	2½	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$10	$11
Do pr ($50).	11,784,950	1	Q	Mar 15,16	$37	$38
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 5s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,490	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	102
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	102
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	13	13½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	54	56
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Un. El.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93½
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	83¼
U. L. & Rys.	6,896,368	..	..	.....	53	55
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	75	77
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91	..
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	.....	17¼	18
Do 6s, 1922..	16,609,000	3	S	M. & S.	97	98
Wash.R. & E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 16	83½	87
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 16	82	83
Do cn. 4s, '51	11,942,250	2	S	J. & D.	80⅞	81
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	.....	35	40
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	85	90
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	.....	10¾	17¾
Do 6% cm. pf	7,040,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Wheeling Tr. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 15	$42½	$44
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

†Also 2½% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Auburn Gas 1st 5s.....	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20..	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.....	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Flint Gas 1st 5s, '24.....	500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20..	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	132	134
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.....	350,000	4	S	J. & D.	98	100
Kalamazoo G. 1st 5s, '20..	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	12¾
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. L. 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¼	97
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34..	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29....	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.....	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99¾
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1945..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G.($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 16	74¾	74½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.....	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106⅝	107
Wilkes-B. G. & E. 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	103¾

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

Am. Surety..	5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,16	110	113
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,16	286	291
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	Jan 1, 16	..	125
Commonw'th	500,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Continental...	10,000,000	..	..	.....	$56	$58
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	S	.....	425	475
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	.....	348	353
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	245
Ger.-Amer. ..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	500	510
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	325	335
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	160	175
Home Fire..	6,000,000	10	S	Jan 15,16	415	418
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	..	172
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 16	113	118
Nat. Surety..	3,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	225	226
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.....	1,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	80	85
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 15,14	42	47
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 7, 16	315	330
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Jan 10,16	140	150
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,16	96	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 16	580	620
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 16	130	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 8, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 3, 16	530	540
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	208	211
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*..	S	Jan 3, 16	145	165
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 16	410	430
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 16	150	200
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan 1, 16	100	115
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	615	618
Ch.-P. N.....	3,500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 16	201	204
Chelsea Ex...	400,000	3	S	Mar 31,16	..	122
Chemic. Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 16	395	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	180	181
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 15	440	443
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	177	185
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	450	..
Columbia ...	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	171
Corn Exch...	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	318	323
E. R. Nat. ($.5)	250,000	2	S	Jan 3, 16	70	78
Europe	150,000	..	..	.....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	155	165
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	7	Q	Apr 1, 16	915	925
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	170	195
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	130	140
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 3, 16	375	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 15	400	475
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	200	210
Greenwich ..	500,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	290	310
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 1, 16	625	..
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	.....	345	355
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 3, 16	490	497
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	185	187
Liberty Nat..	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 1, 16	725	..
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	*8	S	Jan 3, 16	297	305
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	240	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 10,16	268	271
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 3, 16	178	185
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	295	302
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	170	180
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 3, 16	325	350
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 3, 16	380	388
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 3, 16	725	825
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 15,15	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,16	165	..
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 16	426	432
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	410	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 3, 16	120	130
3d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 16	100	135
United States	200,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,15	134	140
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 16	275	..
West Side....	200,000	6	S	Jan 3, 16	..	420
Yorkville	100,000	6	S	Mar 31,16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust..	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 16	432	440
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	470	475
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 16	145	148
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 16	515	..
Columbia	2,000,000	†7	Q	Mar 3, 16	548	550
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 16	1150	1165
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,16	445	447
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 16	1300	1400
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡3	S	J. & J.	205	208
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,16	252	255
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	Jan 3, 16	290	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	†5	Q	Mar 31,16	435	438
Hamiltcn	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 16	267	275
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Dec 31,15	135	155
Kings Co....	500,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 16	127	132
Lincoln	1

MARINE EARNINGS TREBLED SINCE WAR

Platten Committee Says Assets Were Undervalued in Wallace Report.

IT WOULD ADD $100,000,000

$12,500,000 Equity Offered Common Stock Holders Was Earned In Three Months.

A detailed account of the earnings and the prospects of the International Mercantile Marine Company containing amazing figures of the development of the big shipping combination since the war, was issued yesterday by the Platten Protective Committee for the common stock of the company. The long statement shows that, although in receivership and theoretically bankrupt, the company is rich in wealth which cannot be distributed because of legal technicalities.

No charges are made against the Directors for allowing the company to default and go into receivership at a time when there was considerable money in the treasury. The only attack in the statement centres on the Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock, which has sought to limit the holders of the $49,872,110 common stock to a representation of only $12,500,000 new stock in the proposed reorganized International Mercantile Marine Company. The charges are veiled, but they contain inferences that vast assets which should accrue to the common stockholders have been hidden in the Wallace Committee's estimates of the valuation of the company.

The attack also reaches the receiver in so far as the receiver furnished figures, on the basis of which the Wallace Committee sought to give the common stockholders a minor representation in the new company.

Would Continue Receiver.

So great are the earnings of the Marine Company, it is to be inferred from the report, that the court could continue the receivership until next December and then pay out of cash all of the bonded debt and all of the claims of the preferred stockholders to accrued dividends, leaving an unembarrassed company in the hands of the stockholders. It was learned yesterday in this connection that the Platten Committee, which now represents more than two-thirds of the common stock outstanding, actually favors a continuation of the receivership until Dec. 1. Continued operation under the eyes of a court, at any event, is preferred to a reorganization which would not give due consideration to the common stockholders.

The argument of the report bears on the valuation of the Marine Company's property. The preferred stockholders, basing their figures on a pre-war-earning basis, fixed the assets at $141,550,000. The common stockholders do not attempt to give a different figure. It would be so large, they say, that it might be misleading. It may be stated, however, that they would add at least $100,000,000 to this figure, and all this additional value, they assert, should be placed to the equity of the common stock.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has a total tonnage of 1,105,000, and the addition of $100 a ton to the value, a valuation which has been greatly exceeded in many ships recently appraised and sold in the open market, would increase the assets by more than $100,000,000.

The Platten Committee's statement may be summarized as follows:

The cash on hand, inclusive of the returns from the Leyland Line, on April 1, was $50,294,000, equal to more than two-thirds of the principal of the funded debt, and more than $10,000,000 in excess of the full 7% per cent. of accrued dividends on the preferred stock.

More than $10,000,000 has been invested in new ships by the receiver. A single investment of $5,000,000 was made in the five Pacific steamers of the old Pacific Mail fleet. These five steamers alone are now judged by experts to be worth $10,000,000.

Big Increase in Earnings.

The net earnings of the International Mercantile Marine fleets have been steadily increasing since the beginning of the war. In the first five months of the war, from August to December, 1914, the average net monthly earnings were $1,300,000; in 1915 they were $3,500,000; in the three months of 1916 they were at the average rate of $4,500,000, not allowing for war tax.

The net current monthly earnings over and above all charges, 4 per cent. for depreciation, and for war tax, are $3,000,000, or $36,000,000 a year; this yearly net income is within $3,000,000 of the amount of dividends now on arrears in the preferred stock.

The Leyland Line, which is practically owned in entirety by the International Mercantile Marine Company, earned $13,500,000 in 1915, subject to war tax. The entire cost of the investment in this company, deducting dividends received, was $18,900,000.

The net earnings of the entire fleet of the big holding company since the beginning of the war are in excess of 70 per cent. of the value of the ships as carried today on the books. The estimated war tax due up to April is $17,000,000. This is regarded by the Platten Committee as a liberal rather than an underestimated figure. Counting the total earnings since the beginning of the war as $61,187,686, and deducting the war tax, there remains a balance of $44,187,686, and these vast earnings are exclusive of the increased equity in the Holland-America Line, Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and the George Thompson Company, all of which companies have earned immense sums but paid small dividends to date. The International Mercantile Marine Company owns a quarter interest in the Holland-America Line, for instance. This stock is carried on the books at a very low figure. The stock is now selling around $400 a share. The par value is $50.

The prospects for a continuation for one year of net earnings available for dividends at the rate of $36,000,000 a year are considered favorable. Future net earnings under normal conditions are estimated at the rate of $16,250,000 a year, which, after allowing for $5,000,000 depreciation, fixed charges, and 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, would leave $4,251,670 on the common stock, an amount equivalent to more than 8½ per cent. This estimate of $16,250,000 is taken from a prospectus prepared some time ago by the Wallace Committee and the Platten Committee states that it is satisfied to accept these figures.

New Tonnage Is Building.

All of the subsidiaries in the holding company are now building new tonnage. Despite the construction of new ships, however, it is estimated that there will be a shortage of about 25 per cent. in the world's tonnage after the war. This will add to normal freight rates for years to come, and even a 20 per cent. increase in rates would mean an increment of $6,000,000 increase in the treasury of the holding company. Thus the earnings in future years should be better than in years before the war.

As an illustration of the alleged misrepresentation of assets as furnished by the Wallace Committee, the accountants of the Platten Committee, as set forth in the report, took the twenty oldest ships in the company's service. The total original cost of these twenty ships was $23,102,000. Year after year, depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent. was charged against these ships so that by Dec. 31, 1914, they had a book value of only $4,779,000. In 1915, it is pointed out, these same twenty ships had total net earnings of more than $7,000,000, subject to war tax.

It was last December when the Wallace Committee offered the common stockholders participation to the extent of $10,000,000 in the new company. In the March proposals this amount was raised to $12,500,000. It was pointed out as pertinent that the proposed equity of $12,500,000 was actually earned in net cash in the three months intervening between the two proposals.

No alternate plan is proposed in the Platten Committee's statement, but the course of the committee is suggested by the concluding paragraph, which reads:

"It is evident that the company can readily pay its debts, partly in cash and partly by refunding. The foreclosure proceedings cannot be used as a means of enforcing the collection of the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock. It is wise to attempt to reach an adjustment between the two classes of stock holders, but in view of the facts stated, the common stock holders are not justified in surrendering their rights in the assets and future of the company, save on terms that fully compensate them. If no agreement is possible the debts should be paid, the property restored, and the controversy between the two classes of stock holders left for settlement in accordance with their actual rights or by future agreement."

Enlarging Wyoming Ore Refineries.

Directors of the Midwest Refining Company have authorized the construction of eight new stills at the Casper, Wyo., refinery and six additional stills at the Greybull plant, to be completed by Aug. 1. Dispatches received from Denver yesterday said that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana also was planning large additions to its Casper plant, because of increased demand for gasoline through the Rocky Mountain district.

Tenadores Puts to Sea Again.

The United Fruit steamer Tenadores, which put back to her pier on Saturday after a collision in the harbor off the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry with the freighter Murillo, left at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with her fifty-two passengers for Havana and Colon. An examination of her port bow was made yesterday morning, to see if her plates had been damaged below the water line, but no injury to the hull was discovered.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate w. winds.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Ohio.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer; moderate w., and becoming s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Upper Mich. and La.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Fair Mon.; warmer; Tues., cloudy.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer.

Mo. and Iowa.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon., and in e. Tues.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s. and w. Mon.

N. Dak., Kan., and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer in e. Mon.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperature.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
April 3	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅞	$4.76½
April 4	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
April 5	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
April 6	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
April 7	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
April 8	4.76⅛	4.76⅞	4.76⅞

LONDON.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 3	$4.77	$4.76⅛	$4.77
April 4	4.77	4.76⅛	4.77
April 5	4.77	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
April 6	4.77	4.77	4.77
April 7	4.77	4.77	4.77
April 8	4.77	4.77	4.77
Week's range—	Demand.		Cables.
High	$4.76⅞		$4.77
Low	4.76⅛		4.76⅛
Same week last year—			
High	4.80		4.80¼
Low	4.79⅝		4.79⅝
Year's range to date—			
High	4.78		4.78⅛
Low	4.75⅛		4.74⅛
Same period last year—			
High	4.85¼		4.85⅝
Low	4.79		4.79⅛

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Apr. 3	5.97⅛	5.98⅛	5.97⅝	5.97	5.97⅛	5.97
Apr. 4	5.97⅜	5.98	5.98	5.97	5.97⅛	5.97⅜
Apr. 5	5.98¼	5.98⅜	5.98⅜	5.97½	5.97⅝	5.97⅞
Apr. 6	5.99	5.99⅛	5.99⅛	5.98⅛	5.99	5.99
Apr. 7	6.01	6.01⅛	6.01⅛	6.00⅛	6.01	6.00⅜
Apr. 8	6.01½	6.01⅜	6.01⅝	6.01	6.01⅛	6.01¼

Week's range—	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.
High	5.97⅛		5.97	
Low	6.01⅛		6.01¼	

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
April 3	72.00	71.87½	72.00
April 4	72.00	71.93⅝	71.93⅝
April 5	72.00	71.87½	71.93⅝
April 6	72.25	72.18⅝	72.18⅝
April 7	72.25	72.12½	72.12½
April 8	72.18⅝	72.18⅝	72.18⅝

BERLIN.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 3	72.06¼	71.93⅝	72.06¼
April 4	72.06¼	72.00	72.00
April 5	72.06¼	71.93⅝	72.00
April 6	72.62½	72.25	72.25
April 7	72.31¼	72.18⅝	72.18⅝
April 8	72.25	72.25	72.25

	Switzerland. Dem. Cab's.	Holland. Dem. Cab's.	Italy. Dem. Cab's.
Apr. 3	5.21⅝ 5.21	42.81¼ 42.93⅝	6.65¼ 6.64⅝
Apr. 4	5.21 5.20¼	42.75 42.81½	6.64 6.63⅞
Apr. 5	5.20⅜ 5.19¼	42.75 42.87½	6.59¼ 6.56⅝
Apr. 6	5.19¼ 5.19	43.00 43.12½	6.56¼ 6.58⅝
Apr. 7	5.18⅛ 5.18	48.06¼ 43.12½	6.59¼ 6.58½
Apr. 8	5.18 5.17½	43.00 43.12½	6.58 6.57

	Russia. Cables.	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cables.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.
Apr. 3	31.87½	12.37	12.40	19.33	19.38
Apr. 4	31.87½	12.33	12.37	19.33	19.38
Apr. 5	31.62½	12.32	12.36	19.33	19.38
Apr. 6	31.50	12.37	12.42	19.33	19.38
Apr. 7	31.50	12.35	12.38	19.33	19.38
Apr. 8	31.50	12.36	12.40	19.33	19.38

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of the Four and One-half Per Cent., Secured Gold Notes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Series A, Due June 1, 1917, and Series B, Due June 1, 1918.

In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement between The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee, dated May 20, 1915, securing said notes, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has elected to pay and redeem on the **FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1916,** at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company of New York (its agency for the purpose) at No. 55 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, all the Four and One-Half Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of both series outstanding under the said Trust Agreement, being the notes of Series "A" payable June 1, 1917, and of Series "B" payable June 1, 1918, at the redemption price, to-wit, the principal amount of said Notes, together with a premium equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the principal amount thereof for each six months between the date of redemption and the date of maturity, viz.:

Series "A," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,005. Series "B," per $1,000 of the face amount, $1,010, and accrued interest, and that interest on all of said Notes both of Series A and Series B will cease upon said June 1, 1916. Holders of said notes are hereby notified to present and surrender the same at said office on June 1, 1916, with the coupons maturing on said date and all subsequent coupons. Coupons presented for payment should be accompanied by Federal Income Tax Certificate.

By order of the President and Directors.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.
Baltimore, Md., April 3rd, 1916.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-four thousand, three hundred twenty-four and 78-100 Dollars, ($34,324.78) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1st, 1916. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon April 29th, 1916, and should be endorsed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 10th, 1916.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

LOST—Certificate No. N. Y. 7058 for 100 shares Studebaker common in name of E. & C. Randolph; transfer has been stopped. Please notify HALLE & STIEGLITZ, 30 Broad St.

The Way of The Stock Market

The Annalist presents today a comprehensive history of the Stock Market since 1911, giving in greater detail than has ever before been presented the record of averages and transactions.

Three large graphic charts will show:

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES B, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1919:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, the following notes have been called for payment on May 1, 1916, and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided:

SERIES B, $1,000 NOTES.

No. 541	585	614	652	690	725	759	800
542	586	615	653	691	726	760	801
545	587	618	654	693	727	761	803
550	588	621	658	694	728	763	804
553	589	622	659	695	729	766	805
554	590	623	660	696	730	767	806
556	591	625	661	698	734	769	808
559	592	626	662	699	735	771	809
560	593	627	663	700	736	774	810
561	594	628	664	701	737	776	811
562	595	629	667	702	739	778	812
563	596	632	669	704	740	780	814
564	597	633	670	705	742	781	815
566	598	634	673	708	744	782	820
567	600	637	675	713	745	783	821
569	601	638	676	714	747	786	825
570	604	639	677	715	748	788	827
571	605	641	678	716	750	789	829
573	607	642	680	717	751	791	830
574	608	643	681	718	753	793	835
575	609	644	682	719	755	797	838
577	610	646	685	722	756	798	839
578	611	647	688	723	757	799	840
579	612	650	689	724	758		

SERIES B, $5,000 NOTES.

No. 842	878	905	931	955	981	1001	1059
849	879	906	932	958	982	1004	1062
851	881	907	933	959	984	1004	1063
853	882	909	934	961	985	1006	1064
858	883	910	935	962	986	1007	1066
859	890	911	936	964	987	1009	1067
864	891	912	938	965	989	1011	1069
866	892	913	941	968	991	1012	1071
867	893	915	942	971	992	1014	1072
869	894	916	943	972	993	1016	1074
870	895	918	944	974	995	1018	1075
871	897	920	946	975	996	1019	1076
872	898	921	948	977	997	1021	1077
873	899	922	949	978	998	1055	1078
875	900	923	950	979	999	1056	1079
876	901	924	952	980	1000	1058	1080
877	903	925	954				

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to May 1, 1916. Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these notes will cease on May 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY.
By D. F. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 27, 1916.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION

Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

Pursuant to Article V. of the Trust Agreement dated September 14, 1912, made by Utah Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee to secure the Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes at not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit One Million, Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($1,700,000.)

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 15, 1916.

Notice of purchase of notes will be mailed on April 15, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on April 22, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, March 30th, 1916.

American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia.

Beneficial Certificates of Interest.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the certificates of interest, issued by the undersigned to the Shareholders of The American Manufacturing Company of West Virginia, pursuant to agreement dated January 21st, 1911, that the undersigned will distribute an amount equal to forty cents ($0.40) per share of original stock represented by said certificates, on presentation of said certificates to the undersigned at its office in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on and after the fourth day of May, 1916, payment to be made to the registered holders of said certificates. Transfer books will be closed from April 24th to May 4th, 1916, inclusive.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
April 5th, 1916.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 21, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive, until twelve o'clock noon, May 4th, 1916, sealed proposals for the sale to it on May 8th, 1916, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $130,090.99 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding One hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York this 10th day of April, 1916.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCK Chasses. Office Depot Q.M., Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., April 15, 1916, for furnishing in lots as required before July 1, 1916, from 1 to 100 motor truck chasses to carry 10 foot bodies. Alternate bids invited for bodies, and for trucks complete with bodies. Also for from 1 to 15 chasses equipped with 600 gal. steel tanks, and 1 to 5, complete repair trucks. Further information on application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 2 o'clock P. M., April 29, 1916, for furnishing and placing rip-rap at Long Beach Bar Light Station, Gardiner's Bay, N. Y., and Little Gull Island Light Station, Long Island Sound Entrance, N. Y. Information upon application to above office.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

To Holders of United States Mortgage & Trust Company Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock of International Mercantile Marine Company:

Your Committee has refrained from giving any statistical information as to the affairs of the Marine Company, until its accuracy had been established by Messrs. Coverdale, Colpitts & Co., as Consulting Engineers, and Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., as Accountants. This examination has just been completed. In view of the press reports of the Plan intended to be proposed by the Preferred Stockholders' Committee, but disapproved by your Committee, it is deemed proper to present to you at this time a summary of the more important facts, together with a statement of the differences between the two Committees.

Capitalization and Assets of the Marine Company:

The Marine Company has the following capitalization:

Bonds—two issues, 4½% and 5%	$70,226,000
Preferred Stock—par value (accumulated dividends of 78%.)	51,725,720
Common Stock—par value	49,872,110

Annual interest on bonds $3,248,330. Interest in arrears on bonds to July 1, 1916, amounts to $7,014,876.50, compound interest excluded.

The following are the Company's assets:

(1) Atlantic Transport Lines: White Star Line, Dominion Line, American Line, Red Star Line

Tonnage Dec. 31, 1914.	
In service	733,911 tons
Under construction, approx. ½ paid for	222,234 "

The Company owns these lines either directly or through ownership of 100% of the capital stock of the proprietary companies. These properties are usually referred to as constituting the International Mercantile Marine Co. proper.

(2) Leyland Line

Tonnage Dec. 31, 1914.	
In service	288,931 tons
Under construction	15,425 "

The Marine Co. owns approximately 98⅓% of the Common Stock of the Leyland Line and all of the Preferred Stock except £827,330, or approximately $4,000,000, the latter being held by the public. The Marine Co. therefore practically owns the entire Leyland Line subject to the claim of about $4,000,000 of Preferred Stock in the hands of the public. Its tonnage is approximately equal to 32% of the total tonnage of the Marine Company, including subsidiaries. The condition of the Leyland Line has gradually improved, the improvement being most marked between 1910 and 1913 and during the last two years of said four-year period its net earnings, exclusive of depreciation, exceeded $2,300,000 per year. Prior to 1912 the Leyland Line devoted substantially all of its earnings to the improvement of its property and between Jan. 1, 1911, and Dec. 31, 1914, fifteen ships with a tonnage of 85,980 tons, costing $5,262,756, were paid for out of its earnings. Its debenture issue, originally $2,425,000, has been paid. In 1915 the net earnings of the Leyland Line subject to the war tax were over $13,500,000. For the current year it is earning at an increased rate.

The cost of this investment to the Marine Company with interest at 4½%, after deducting dividends received, was, as of Dec. 31, 1915, over $18,900,000.

(3) **Investments.** The Marine Company either directly or through subsidiary companies has the following interest in the common stocks of other companies:

Holland-America Line 25%	Tonnage: Owned	220,517 tons
	Under construction	34,000 "
Shaw-Savill & Albion Co. Ltd., Approx. 44%	Tonnage: Owned	78,488 tons
	Under construction	16,250 "
George Thompson Co., Ltd., Approx. 30%	Tonnage: Owned	41,819 tons
	Under construction (approx.)	8,000 "

Condition of the Company prior to the Declaration of War, August, 1914:

The International Mercantile Marine Co. was formed in 1902.

The impression prevails that the assets and earnings of the Company had gradually decreased until the outbreak of the present war and that the entire value of both classes of its stock was created by the war. This is an error. The condition of the Company both with respect to assets and gross and net earnings gradually improved from the date of its formation to Dec. 31, 1913, the end of the year preceding the war. This improvement is shown by the following comparisons:

	1903	1913
Gross Voyage Earnings, I. M. M. Co.	$29,677,756	$47,519,404

The year 1913 instead of 1914 is used as it is the last year in which the earnings are not affected by the war.

Tonnage:	Dec. 31, 1902	Dec. 31, 1914
I. M. M. Co.—In service	603,274 tons	733,911 tons
Under construction, about one-half paid for	70,000* "	222,234 "
Leyland Line—In service	259,566 "	288,931 "
Under construction	....	15,425 "
Total	932,840 tons	1,260,501 tons

*NOTE: Tonnage under construction 1902 is approximate; accurate statement not readily ascertainable; 1914 statement is official.

New Tonnage:

Between January 1, 1911, and December 31, 1914, the following amounts were spent for new tonnage, partly for replacements and partly for additions:

	Tonnage	Expenditures
I. M. M. Co.	89,628	$12,988,270
Leyland Line	85,980	5,262,756
Under construction Dec. 31, 1914		Payments on Acct.
I. M. M. Co.	222,284	$12,841,797
Leyland Line	15,425	816,261
Total new tonnage in service and under construction	413,267	$31,909,084

The new tonnage was equal to about one-half of the entire fleet at the formation of the Company.

Investments:

The stock of the Holland-America Line, the Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and the George Thompson Co., Ltd., was purchased after December 31, 1904, the date of the first published Balance Sheet.

Liabilities:

The liabilities including the bonded or funded debt and net current liabilities of the Marine Co. and its subsidiaries were not increased; on the contrary these liabilities between December 31, 1904, the date of the first published Balance Sheet, and December 31, 1914, the end of the period, actually showed a decrease of $11,902.24.

Net Earnings prior to War Period:

The net earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Co. and the Leyland Line before deducting bond interest and before allowance for depreciation, but after providing for interest on underlying bonds of subsidiary companies and the proportion of preferred stock dividends by Fredk. Leyland Co., Ltd., due to the public, were as follows:

Average, 1903 to 1909—7 years ..... $4,893,989 annually
" 1910-11-12-13—4 years ..... 9,414,349 "

During the early part of 1914 this Company suffered in common with all business from the then current business depression, but beginning with August, 1914, its earnings rapidly increased. This increase has continued until the present time.

Net earnings stated in this as well as in other paragraphs, are the surplus earnings available for interest, dividends, reduction of debt, etc., but before allowance for depreciation. All expenditures for repairs and maintenance, both ordinary and extraordinary are deducted and charged to income. The depreciation item is intended to represent the decreased value of the ships and is really a fund for the purchase of new ships. As it is a reserve and not an actual expenditure and as the value of the ships during the past year has been increased, this is not deducted as an actual charge or payment. The depreciation charge adopted by the Company under normal conditions is 4% of cost. The war tax has not been deducted from any of the items except where stated.

War Earnings:

The net earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Co. and the Leyland Line from the commencement of the war, August 1, 1914, after deducting all charges and expenses except depreciation and war tax, have been as follows:

August 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914	$6,431,650
January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915	41,256,036
January, February and March, 1916, approx.	13,500,000
	$61,187,686
Deducting war tax not yet paid and estimated to April 1, 1916	17,000,000
The balance being net earnings since the commencement of the war	$44,187,686

While all of these earnings cannot be distributed as income and as a considerable portion must be applied to the reduction of debt and other capital purposes, nevertheless, they represent actual additions to the value of the assets of the Marine Company reflected in the value of its securities.

The foregoing earnings do not include the earnings from the Holland-America Line, Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and George Thompson Co., Ltd., except to the extent that they have been heretofore distributed in dividends, the exact amount of which earnings cannot be ascertained. These companies have pursued the policy of declaring but small dividends and devoting the rest of their profits to the increase of their assets. They pursued the same policy for 1915. These undistributed earnings add value to the stock held by the Marine Company as an investment.

Cash Position of the Company April 1, 1916:

Cash in the hands of Receiver, the Mortgage Trustees and subsidiary companies of I. M. M. Co., including the Leyland Line, on February 29, 1916	$45,794,000
Add March receipts, taken as equal to February	4,500,000
Cash April 1, 1916	$50,294,000

This is subject to deduction of war tax as stated.

The Receiver and constituent companies have since August 1, 1914, to date, invested out of current income over $10,000,000 in the purchase of new ships, payment of underlying obligations of constituent companies, and other capial purposes.

Income of Company on restoration of normal conditions after war:

A forecast of future earnings always involves some uncertainty. The controversy with respect to the surplus earnings in excess of the bond interest, or the balance of the equity in the property and the division of the stock, is solely between the Preferred and Common Stockholders' Committees, and we are prepared to accept the Preferred Stockholders' Committee's estimates of these earnings on return to normal conditions.

The Preferred Stockholders' Committee's estimate is evidently based on rates, tonnage and earnings for the pre-war year 1913. To the reported earnings for that year, they have added increased earnings due to the new tonnage now under construction and not then in service, and also the average earnings of the Leyland Line for 1912 and 1913, not actually distributed in those years, but invested in new tonnage, together with dividends on the shares of the three companies held by the Marine Company as an investment.

We quote the estimate made on this basis:

"Net earnings		$16,250,000
Depreciation to be invested in new ships to replace obsolete or lost ships		5,000,000
Leaving a divisible income of		$11,250,000
Interest 5% on $17,632,000	$ 881,600	
Interest 4½% on 52,594,000	2,366,730	3,248,330
Net surplus after depreciation and interest		$ 8,001,670"
From this there should be deducted interest on surplus cash assumed to remain in the Treasury of		$ 750,000
Leaving a balance of		$ 7,251,670
If the Preferred dividend of 6% is deducted from the above amount		3,103,543
It leaves a balance for the Common Stock of		$ 4,148,127

It will be noted that the foregoing does not make any provision for the accumulated dividend in arrears on the Preferred Stock. On the other hand, it takes substantially no account of the surplus war earnings, which are more than sufficient in amount, whether distributed or not, to offset the cash or commuted value of the accrued dividend.

The foregoing division of income, therefore, correctly represents the relative interests of the two classes of stock in the earnings of the Company on the basis of normal earnings and conditions; with the amount of accumulated dividends more than offset by the war earnings not taken into account in the foregoing calculation.

Value of Assets of the Company for purposes of Reorganization:

Cash after deducting all expenses and war taxes, as of April 1, 1916 (approximately)	$ 35,000,000
Investments—Holland-America Line, Shaw-Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., and George Thompson Co., Ltd.	11,000,000
Cash paid on account of steamers under construction December 31, 1915	5,925,000
Britannic (cost)	8,475,000
Olympic	7,250,000
Pacific Mail steamers purchased by Receiver (cost)	5,000,000
Real estate, office buildings, etc., book value	2,000,000
	$ 74,650,000
Leyland Line, cash cost with interest to date	18,900,000
Balance, representing all the remaining assets of White Star Line, Dominion Line, Atlantic Transport Line, American Line and Red Star Line, including entire fleet as of December 31, 1914 [except Britannic and Olympic] (69 ships), all other physical assets, and all current assets after deducting Oceanic Debentures and all current liabilities of the Marine Co. and its subsidiary companies	48,000,000
	$141,550,000
Net income, after deducting all charges, including war taxes (estimated), for three months, April 1 to July 1, 1916, at $3,000,000 per month.	9,000,000
	$150,550,000

Inasmuch as no reorganization can be completed by the actual issue of securities before July 1, 1916, and as the entire tonnage of the Company is booked until after that date, we have added to the foregoing values the net income (after deducting war taxes) at the present rate, from April 1 to July 1, 1916, or $9,000,000.

The value of the assets, including cash as of April 1, 1916, of $141,550,000, is substantially equal to the value made by Mr. P. A. S. Franklin, Receiver. His valuation was $129,000,000 as of December 31, 1915. He has not classified the assets nor made the valuation of the items as above stated, but has valued the property as a whole as at present constituted, and on the basis of being operated as before the war. If the earnings for the succeeding three months to April 1, 1916, after all deductions, including

HOUSE EXPECTED TO LIMIT DEBATE

Leaders Plan Series of Special Rules to Speed Up Legislative Program.

SESSION WILL RUN LATE

Little Chance of Adjournment Being Reached Before Late July or August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The agreement in the Senate to speed up its legislative program probably will be followed by action in the House limiting debate on practically all measures called up for consideration hereafter. The House situation is such that the leaders feel that the Rules Committee soon must step in with a series of "gag rules" to expedite legislation.

At a recent caucus of House Democrats the Rules Committee received blanket authority to report rules for the expeditious handling of the Administration program and the annual Appropriation bills. The Rules Committee has waited, however, apparently in the hope that there would be some improvement in conditions in the lower chamber. There has been no noteworthy improvement since the caucus, and the debate still drags on both major and minor bills.

When the House was apparently worn out with the debate on the Rivers and Harbors budget late yesterday, Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, suggested that the House proceed for a few minutes without controversy. His advice was of no avail; in fact, the next item in the bill was subjected to an unusually long discussion.

Despite the desire of legislators to get away before the end of the Summer there is little prospect today for adjournment before late July or August. The fundamental measures of the comprehensive program of the Administration have not been reached in either body. Work is far behind on the Appropriation bills. The House, for instance, must yet consider such important bills as the Sundry Civil, Fortifications, Agricultural, Diplomatic and Consular, Army, Navy, and District of Columbia, all annual appropriation measures.

A week is consumed ordinarily on each of these bills, and a longer time probably will be required this session, because four of them—the Army, Navy, Sundry Civil, and Fortifications budgets—contain provisions bearing directly on the vital issue of national defense. The Army, Navy, and Fortifications budgets are essentially national defense bills, and the Sundry Civil bill covers appropriations for the fortifications of the Panama Canal, which are handled independently of other fortification projects.

In addition to these supply bills, which must be passed before July 1, the Administration has mapped out a legislative program about which there is destined to be much controversy in both houses. It includes rural credits legislation, revenue legislation, embracing amendments to the income tax and the levying of further special taxes; conservation, an investigation of the railway transportation problem, the Government Ownership bill, Philippine independence, qualified independence for Porto Rico, and the Senate bill to establish a Government plan for making armor.

It is the tentative plan of the Rules Committee to prepare a series of rules limiting debate on these major measures as fast as they are called up. If an agreement can be reached in the House to shut off so many hours of needless discussion the House leaders will not be inclined to apply the "gag." Otherwise the Rules Committee will put through rules stipulating that hereafter in each case all debate shall be confined to the subject matter of the pending bill, and that general debate shall be reduced to a minimum.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

	WHEAT.				July.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 3	$1.20¾	$1.16½	$1.19¾	$1.15¾		
April 4	Holiday.					
April 6	1.21⅛	1.17⅜	1.19⅝	1.16⅜		
April 7	1.19⅛	1.17¼	1.17⅝	1.16		
April 8	1.19⅝	1.17¼	1.17⅝	1.15⅞		
Week's range	1.21⅜	1.15	1.19⅜	1.13		
	—Sept.		Cash.		2 Red.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 3	1.17	1.14	1.24½	1.19¾	1.25	1.18
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	1.17½	1.14½	1.23⅞			
April 6	1.15⅝	1.13½	1.23½	1.23		
April 7	1.15¼	1.13⅜	1.23¾	1.22⅝		
April 8	1.14⅜	1.11⅝	1.21½	1.20⅛		
Week's range	1.17⅝	1.11⅝	1.24⅝	1.19⅝		
	—May.		—July.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
CORN.						
April 3	7.00					
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	7.76½	7.74⅞	7.76⅞	7.76		
April 6	7.76⅝	7.74⅞	7.76⅞	7.76		
April 7	7.76	7.74⅞	7.76⅜	7.75⅝		
April 8	7.76⅝	7.75½	7.77⅛	7.75½		
Week's range	7.76⅝	7.74	7.76⅝	7.75⅝		
	—May.		—July.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
OATS.						
April 3	45⅝	45⅛	44	43¼		
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	45⅝	45	44¾	43¾		
April 6	45⅝	45	45⅜	43¾		
April 7	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	43¾		
April 8	45	44¼	44⅝	43¾		
Week's range	45⅝	44¼	44⅝	43¾		
	—Sept.		Cash.		Standards.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 3	41¾	40⅝	47			
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	42¼	40⅞	47⅛	45¾		
April 6	41⅞	40⅝	46⅞	45¾		
April 7	41⅞	40⅝	46	45¼		
April 8	40⅞	40½	46¼	45¼		
Week's range	42⅜	40½	47⅛	45¼		

Provisions.

	LARD.				July.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 3	$11.50	$11.45	$11.75	$11.67		
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	11.47	11.37	11.75	11.60		
April 6	11.52	11.35	11.67	11.60		
April 7	11.42	11.35	11.72	11.62		
April 8	11.47	11.45	11.70	11.65		
Week's range	11.52	11.35	11.75	11.60		
	—May.		—July.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
RIBS.						
April 3	$12.30	$12.22	$12.45	$12.35		
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	12.30	12.15	12.45	12.32		
April 6	12.25	12.17	12.40	12.32		
April 7	12.20	12.20	12.40	12.35		
April 8	12.25	12.20	12.40	12.35		
Week's range	12.30	12.15	12.45	12.32		
	—May.		—July.			
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
PORK.						
April 3	$23.50	$23.15	$23.10	$22.95		
April 4	Holiday.					
April 5	23.37	23.05	23.12	22.80		
April 6	23.20	23.07	22.92	22.80		
April 7	23.20	23.15	22.90	22.90		
April 8	23.17	23.02	22.80	22.75		
Week's range	23.30	23.02	23.12	22.75		

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	—May.		—July.		—Oct.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 3	11.80	11.77	12.01	11.86	12.09	11.93
April 4	11.89	11.78	12.03	11.93	12.09	12.05
April 5	11.85	11.77	12.00	11.91	12.06	12.03
April 6	11.93	11.80	12.11	11.96	12.16	12.04
April 7	11.90	11.82	12.08	11.97	12.28	12.12
April 8	11.90	11.80	12.07	11.97	12.25	12.15
Week's re	11.93	11.77	12.11	11.86	12.28	12.14
	Dec.		—Jan.		—Mar.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
April 3	12.26	12.10	12.32	12.17	12.33	12.2a
April 4	12.29	12.22	12.34	12.27	12.41	12.41
April 5	12.32	12.20	12.36	12.24	12.37	12.41
April 6	12.44	12.29	12.48	12.32	12.55	12.41
April 7	12.41	12.31	12.45	12.37	12.56	12.47
April 8	12.40	12.31	12.45	12.36	12.56	12.53
Week's re	12.44	12.10	12.45	12.17	12.56	12.28

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended Saturday, April 8

Transactions by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Mon	60,475	93,400	431,255	$192,000
Tues	90,880	99,218	278,535	151,000
Wed	65,140	97,320	358,015	875,000
Thurs	102,780	90,188	357,320	498,000
Fri	102,348	93,223	287,420	297,000
Sat	33,790	90,141	150,010	145,050
Total	457,419	568,508	2,092,755	$2,158,050

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	*Aeolian-Weh.	25	25	25	+ 3
15,400	*Aet. E., w. i.	22¾	21	21½	— ¾
810	Am. B. Mfg.	24	22	22	— 1
200	Am. B. M. pf.	65	65	65	— ½
2,000	Ajax R., Inc.	70¼	69½	70	— ¼
6,750	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S.	35	30	33¼	+ 3
1,400	Atl. G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49	48	49¼	+ ¼
15	Atl. Steel	62	60	62	+ 5
800	B. T. Co., c.	120	118	119	
2,400	*Butler Chem.	3¾	2½	3¼	+ ⅛
1,100	Can. N. Co., c.	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
580	Carbon Steel	77	76	75	— ⅛
18,500	*Car L. & P.	1¾	6	6½	+ ⅜
2,414	Car. Steel	10¼	10	10¼	
100	Cent. Fy. pf.	23	23	23	
400	*Central Pub.	12	11½	12	
45,800	Chev. Motor	199½	175	193½	+19
6,700	Corp. R. & H.	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
485	Con. Ordnance	25	25	25	
900	*Cramp Ship.	85	82	85	
51,400	*Cuba C. S.	68¾	64⅞	65½	— 2
19,295	*C. C. & F. pf.	97⅝	96	96	— 2½
255	C. A., c., v. t. ctfs.	47	45	46	— 1½
1,700	Driggs-Sea.	136	136	139	+ 1
1,640	Emer. Phono.	13	11¾	12	— 1
5,915	*Electric Gun.	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18,300	*G., W. & W.	70¼	68¾	70½	
300	Gen. Asphalt	68¾	68	68¾	
867	Guan. Sugar	85½	81	82	+ 1
200	Grant Mot. C.	8¼	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
2,595	*Hall Signal	19	15	19	+ 3½
850	Hall Sig. pf.	38	30	35	
800	H. & B. Car.	42½	42	42	— ¾
4,525	*Holy Sugar	50	42	48	
6,420	*Hol. Sug. pf.	98	95	97¾	
3,350	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	16	13¾	15¾	+ ⅝
250	Int. Motors	19	18	18	— 1
3,400	Int. Mer. M. pf.	22½	20	21	
200	Int. M. M. pf.	78½	78	78¾	
23,500	Kath. Br. pf.	30½	24	27	+ 2
13,700	Kenefick Zinc.	16⅝	13¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
1,200	*S. S. Kresge.	128	124	124	+ 2¼
1,500	S. S. Kres. pf.	107	105	105	
2,300	*Lake Torp.	10⅞	10	10¼	+ ⅛
3,800	*Lynn Phono.	8¾	7½	8	+ ¼
365	L. V. C. Sales.	90	88	90	
250	Lima Loco.	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅝
420	Lima Loc. pf.	95	95	95	
1,700	Mar. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
850	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	31¼	30	31	— 1¼
360	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs. pf.	83	80	82	+ 1½
2,050	Man. Transit.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
1,100	Max. Munit.	6	5	5⅝	
47,050	*Midvale Steel	67¾	64½	65¾	— ⅝
400	N. Y. Transit.	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅝
600	*Nymo Z. & L.	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
1,400	P. & M. C.	27	26	26½	— ⅝
718	*Poole & M.	115	115	120	+ 1
100	Redtop Elec.	6	6	6	
100	Remedy	15	15	15	
1,000	St. L. R. Mt. Pr.	37	37	37	— 2
4,200	*St. Joseph L.	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
5,790	Springfield B.	53	51	51	
1,125	Sp'field B. pf.	102	101	101	
500	Standard M.	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6,100	S.B.,v.t. ctfs.	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
18,300	*Tob. Prod.	47¾	43	43	— 2½
14,700	United P. S.	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1,000	Universal M.	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
2,800	*U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
300	*U.S.L.&H. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	
585	*W.-P. T. w.i.	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
110	*W.P.T.w.i.pf.	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
12,200	White Motors	51	50	50½	— ⅛
4,100	Triangle Film	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
24,400	W. W. cfs.	1¼	1	1	— ⅜
18,200	*Zinc Concent.	6¾	6	6¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

20	Atlantic Ref.	680	675	678	+ 9
5	Eureka P. L.	218	218	218	
130	Ill. P. L.	178	175	175	
5	Indiana P. L.	103	103	103	
373 |Ollard Oil	227	220	223	—10
1,050	Pierce Oil	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
70	Prairie P. L.	225	225	225	+ 1
20	South. P. L.	205	205	205	
47	S. of Cal.	251	249	249	— 1
150	S. O. of Ind.	545	545	545	— 5
150	S. O. of N. Y.	212	210	210	
10	S. O. of N. J.	515	515	515	
10	Union Tank L.	82	82	82	
564	Vacuum Oil.	247	234	245	+15

OTHER OIL STOCKS

5,625	Am. Oil & G.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
8,050	Barn. O. & G.	3¾	3	3¼	— ⅛
3,500	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
5,150	*Cosden O.&G.	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
1,900	Empire Pet.	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
44,350	*Federal Oil	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1,020	Inter. Pet.	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
400	*Houston Oil	17⅝	17	17	+ 1
95,000	*Midwest Oil	57	55	57	— 5
2,410	Midwest Ref.	67	65	67	— 5
19,700	Muskogee R.	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
218,500	*Okla. O. com.	20	14	18	+ 4
8,785	*Okla. O. pf.	49½	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
3,200	Pan-Am. Pet.	68	67	67	— 1
11,500	Okla. P. & R.	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5,845	*Sup. & R.	13	11	12⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	Savoy Oil	11	10	10¾	+ ⅛
94,550	*U. West. O.	79	70	77	+11
910	*Vent. C. Oil	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
2,350	†Vict. Oil Gas.	60	60	60	
9,230	*Victoria Oil	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
25,225	W. O. & G.	8¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜

MINING STOCKS

100	Alaska Yukon	40	40	40	
2,000	Am. Comm.	10	10	10	
82,000	*Atlanta	10¼	9	10	
7,600	Bing. Min.	13	13	14	
41,900	*Booth	14	13	12½	
55,250	†Bost. & M. (a prospect)	26	17	25	+ 7
6,090	Buffalo Mines	78	73	78	
1,000	Big Chief Con.	1½	1½	1½	
2,000	Beaver Cons.	42	42	42	
400	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3½	3½	
25,200	Butte Cop. & Zn. v. t. c.	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
7,200	*Calaveras C.	4¾	4¾	4¾	
22,700	Caledonia	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
10,150	*Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
31,300	Cashboy	1	1	1	
6,980	Cerro de Pas.	40⅝	37½	38	— 1⅜
27,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¼	1¼	1¼	
55,800	Con. Nev.-Utah	3	2¾	2¾	
1,900	Crown Reserve	1	1	1	
500	Davis-D. Con.	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1,750	*Du Pont Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6,375	*Eagle & B.	2¾	2¾	2¾	
87,875	*Emma Copper	6⅝	6	6⅝	
5,990	First Nat. Con.	66	54	64	— 1
2,000	†Goldfield Con.	50	45	45	— 5
41,200	†Goldf. Merg.	16	11	11	+ 1
3,300	*Gold Hill	80	80	80	
10,300	†Greenwater	8	6	6	
2,200	Hecla Mining	5	4¾	4¾	
1,000	Foster Cobalt	9½	9½	9½	
5,550	Howe Sound	6¾	6¾	6¾	
45,650	*Int. Mines	21	20	20	
35,750	*Iron Blossom	2¼	2¼	2¼	
69,700	Jerome Verd.	2¾	2¾	2¾	
53,430	†Jumbo Ext.	88	76	76	
29,500	*†Kewanaas	16	13½	13½	
300	xLa Rose Con.	6	6	6	
60,000	Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27,200	*†Lone Star	4	4	4	
17,500	†Peter'n Lake	27	26	26	
33,700	*Ray Hero. M.	5	4¾	4¾	
4,400	*Rex Con. M.	21	19	19	
4,300	Round Mount.	74	72	73	+ 2
1,000	Ruby Silver	53	53	55	
53,200	†Rochester M.	76	67	70	
12,200	†San Toy	19	17½	18	
24,800	*Scratch Gray. Gold Min.	2	2	2	
2,000	†Seven T. Coal.	38	36	38	— 3
29,800	*†Silver Pick.	9	7	8	— 1
4,500	Stand. Sil.-Le'd	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
13,800	Stewart	34	34	34	
101,000	*†Success Min.	87	70	74	— 3
6,200	†Super. M. Co. (a prospect)	33	32	33	+ 1
11,800	Tintic	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3,000	*†Temiskam'g.	56	56	56	
4,520	*Tonopah Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾	
16,650	Tonopah Ex.	5⅞	5	5⅛	
3,000	Tonopah Mid.	24	22	24	+ 2
1,000	Tonopah Min.	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
3,350	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8,125	United East.	4¼	3¾	4	— ⅛
13,000	*†U.S. Con. M.	16	15½	15½	
62,315	U. V. Exten.	2¼	2	2	
7,800	†W. End Con.	80	77	78	+ ⅜
6,400	White Oaks	9¼	6	9	+ ⅜
2,200	*Yusca. Con.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
100	Utah Apex	5¼	5¼	5¼	

BONDS

$12,000	Cer. de P. 6s.	119	119	119	+ 2
28,050	C. Ariz. 8s.	44	38	40	+ 5
510,000	*C.& O.cv. 5s.	97⅞	96⅞	97¼	— ⅜
31,000	*C.M & St.P.4s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	
35,000	*C. U. S. 4½s.	100¼	100	100	
40,000	Leh. Val. 5s.	97⅞	97¾	97¾	
990,000	*MS.,cv.5s,w.i.	98¼	101¼	101⅜	
103,000	Sulz. & S. 6s.	90⅝	96	98¼	+ ⅜
411,000	NYC 4½s, '66.	103	99¾	99⅞	
103	*Unlisted.	†Sells cents per share.		102⅝	

dividend.

FOR COUNTRY HOMES.

Preparation for opening up country homes includes engagement of first-class domestic help. Found by The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended April 8

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
490	Alaska G. M.	20¼	20¾	19⅝	19⅝
70	Alaska June.	9¾	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
300	Allis-C. Mfg.	30	30¼	29	29
650	Am. B. Sugar	72¾	78⅝	71⅝	71⅝
1,830	American Can	61½	62	59½	59¾
1,880	Am. Car & F.	70	71⅝	68	68
60	Am. H. & L. pf	53¼	53½	50⅞	50⅞
100	Am. Ice Sec.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½
120	Am. Linseed.	23¾	24¾	23⅜	24½
50	Am. Lins. pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
19,180	Am. Loco	79½	82¾	76⅛	77⅝
20,110	Am. S. & R.	101¾	104⅝	101	101½
20	Am. Steel F.	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¼
25	Am. S. Ref.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
20	Am. T. & T.	128½	128¾	128¼	128¾
50	Am. Woolen.	50	87¼	85⅞	86¾
2,480	Am. Zinc.	89¾	90½	89¾	90
8,490	Anaconda Cop	87	96⅛	93⅝	95
20	At., T. & S. F.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
8,240	Baldwin Loco.	105¾	109¼	105¾	106
130	Balt. & Ohio.	88	88	87¼	87¼
70	Batopilas Min.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
150	Bklyn R. T.	85⅞	86⅝	85¾	86⅛
1,060	Butte & Sup.	91½	95	91¾	94¾
220	Cal. Petroleum	24⅜	24⅞	22⅝	23
40	Can. Pacific.	168	168	166¾	166¾
360	Cent. Leather	54½	55¼	54¼	54¼
290	Ches. & Ohio.	61⅝	63¼	61⅝	61⅝
560	C., M. & St.P.	93¾	96	93¼	94½
350	C., R. I. & P.	17⅞	18⅝	17¼	18⅜
30	Chile Copper.	22⅞	23	22¾	22¾
90	Chine Copper.	55⅝	55⅝	54	54
660	Col. Fuel & I.	45⅞	46¼	45¾	45¾
420	Corn Prod.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
65,800	Crucible Steel	99	98⅝	89¾	89¾
1,580	Distil. Secur.	48¾	49⅜	48¾	91
70	Dome Mines.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	47⅝
1,820	Erie	36½	37⅛	36	25¾
20	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	36¾
30	Erie rights				52¾
2,240	Goodrich	76¾	79¼	73⅞	77⅝
210	Gt. North. Ore	44¼	44½	43	43
190	Gug'nheim Ex.	51¾	50¾	50¼	50¼
1,050	Insp. Copper	48¼	48¾	46¼	46¼
630	Interb. Con.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¼
4,130	Int. Mer. Mar.	17¼	22¼	17¼	17⅜
11,250	Int. Mer. M. pf.	77¼	78¾	77¼	78¼
120	Int. Nickel	48¾	49⅝	48¾	49⅛
10	Int. Paper	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	Kan. City So.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
3,840	Kennecott	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾
150	Lack. Steel	78⅞	78⅞	77⅝	77⅝
1,780	Max. Motors	78¾	78¾	74¾	77⅛
50	M. M. 2d pf.	57	57	56½	56½
20,320	Mex. Pet.	109⅛	113⅝	108⅜	110¼
1,570	Miami Cop.	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
10	Nati. E. & S.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
10	Nat. Lead	67½	67¼	67¼	67¼
302	Nev. Con. Cop.	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16¾
570	N. Y. Air Br.	66	66	66	66
660	N. Y. N. H. & H.	104¼	104¼	103	103¼
20	Northern Pac.	113⅜	114¼	113⅜	114¼
50	Ontario Mill.	24	24	23¾	23¾
100	Pacific Mail.	22	22	22	22
910	Penn. R. R.	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57⅝
20	Pr. Steel Car.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
50	Ry. Steel Spr.	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41¼
260	Ray Con. Cop.	24½	24¾	24¼	24¼
4,420	Reading	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾
320	Rep. Iron & S.	51½	52⅝	50⅝	50⅝
700	Southern Pac.	97¾	98¾	97¾	97¾
20	Southern Ry.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
1,080	Studebaker	141⅞	146¼	137¼	141⅝
1,030	Tenn. Copper	53¾	54⅞	52	52
30	Texas Pacific.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
10	Third Ave.	69	69	69	69
20	U. B. & P.	7	7	6¾	6¾
20	U. B. & P. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
580	United Fruit.	147¾	135⅞	132	132⅞
2,080	U. S. In. Alc.	157½	150¾	146¾	146¾
850	U. S. Rubber.	52¾	58⅝	51⅝	51⅝
31,170	U. S. Steel	84⅝	86	83⅝	84¼
680	Utah Copper.	83	84¾	81	84¼
40	Wabash	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
40	Western Md.	32½	32⅝	31¾	31¾
2,360	Wes. E. & M.	65¾	66⅝	63¾	64
235,162					

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	On Call		Renewals.
	High.	Low.	Last.
April 3	2½	2½	2
April 4	2½	2½	2
April 5	2	1½	1½
April 6	2	1½	1½
April 7	2	1½	1½
April 8	2	1½	1½
Week's range		2½	1½
High		2½	2
Low		1⅝	1⅝
Year's range to date		2½	2
High		51¾	2
Low		3	2
Same period last year		1¾	1¾
High		3	2½
Low		1½	2

	On Time.			
	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.	
April 3	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3	@3¼
April 4	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3	@3¼
April 5	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3	@3¼
April 6	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3	@3¼
April 7	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3	@3¼
Week's range	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3	@3¼
High		2½	3	3¼
Low		2½	3	3¼
Same week last year		2½	3	3¼
High		3	3	3½
Low		3	3	3½
Year's range to date		2½	3	3¼
High		3	3	3½
Low		3	3	3½
Same period last year		2½	3	3¼
High		4	4	4
Low		2½	3	3

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 3	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
April 4	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
April 5	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
April 6	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
April 7	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
April 8	Par	†10c	Par	•30c
*Premium.	†Discount.			

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	—Discounts.—			—Paris Exchange.
	Short Money.	B

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The storm that was over the Middle Atlantic States Saturday is now central off the coast of Maine and moving northeast. The weather cleared during Sunday generally east of the Mississippi River, although snow continued Sunday night on the northern New England Coast. There have been rain and snow within the last twenty-four hours in the Middle Atlantic and New England States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and the lower Lake region.

Fair weather prevailed elsewhere. Low temperatures continue east of the Mississippi River and there were frosts Sunday morning in the Gulf States. The indications are that the weather will be fair with slowly rising temperature Monday and Tuesday over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic, fresh west; South Atlantic, moderate, west; East and West Gulf, light, variable.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware.—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York.—Fair Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	57	4 P. M.	57	41
6 A. M.	51	6 P. M.	55	41
9 A. M.	57	9 P. M.	56	39
12 M.	64	11 P. M.	54	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 31, at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature 42 degrees at 4:15 P. M., minimum 30 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.49 inches at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.68 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40	Front of 224 E. 46 St.; A. Vogel.	Slight
2:20	780 Elton Av.; Wm. Fendrich.	Slight
2:35	2,048 3 Av.; Wm. McBride.	Slight
3:55	265 W. 123 St.; Mrs. Hallock.	Slight
P. M.		
12:05	1,619 Broadway; Brill Bros.	Slight
12:40	168 Delancey St.; not given.	Slight
4:58	1,884 Belmont Av.; C. Wagner.	Slight
5:00	2,762 8 Av.; Leon Straus.	Slight
6:35	Foot of Hunt's Point View Road; not given	Slight
1:17	1,742 Washington Av.; B. Maisel.	Slight
1:35	246 Irvington St.; W. Morris Sable	Slight

REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD IN THE WOODS

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly; write for photo, &c. Homestead, Box 105 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$3,400 QUALITY $3,400
to **Bungalows** to
$4,300 Fit for a Queen $4,300
Overooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder,
Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.
'Phones 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

CHICKEN FARM.

$150 Cash Will Start You,

balance $3 weekly will buy you a poultry farm with well-built house, 6 rooms, range and stationary tubs in kitchen; large dry concrete cellar; in greatest poultry country; population 7,000; trolley and railroad; one hour from city; few minutes from station and beautiful harbor; healthy climate; good markets right in town; all kinds of factories; plenty of work all year; soil just suited for poultry and farming. B. Judson, 349 East 14th St.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B Farm, 243 W. 34th St.

SOUND FRONT

8 Acres high land; good beach; 1½ hours out North Shore; bargain.

STEPHEN YATES,
243 West 34th St., New York.

NEAR THE OCEAN.

40 minutes from Herald Square; 2 minutes to bathing beach; 5-room bungalow with all improvements; $300 cash, balance easy terms. Ocean, Box 130 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE: 4,000-ACRE

IRRIGATED, HIGHLY IMPROVED ALFALFA RANCH,

Stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses, 5,500 head high-grade, young and select Hereford cattle, with fine range that is controlled by running water that I own, capable of running several thousand more cattle. Fine climate and water. Mountain trout streams with an abundance of trout all through range. Address Box 100, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES & SALESROOMS
For Rent
Constable Building
111 FIFTH AVENUE, COR. 18TH ST.

Especially suitable for lace and embroidery business.

ENTIRE FLOOR (20,000 Sq. Ft.)
Also
Smaller space to meet requirements.

Full passenger and freight elevator service with separate entrance for freight.
SPRINKLER SYSTEM THROUGHOUT.
APPLY TO
Geo. R. Read & Co.
3 EAST 35TH STREET, NEW YORK

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES
FOR RENT IN THE
HAVEMEYER BUILDING,

26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Park St. Entire Church St. block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre down town. Six passenger and one freight elevator.

Service of the highest standard.
W. B. Duncan, room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

OUTSIDE $25 OFFICE

26 East 23d St., at Subway Depot.
Modern, ten-story, fireproof building, 2 elevators.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

DOCTOR'S SUITE Ground Floor
KNICKERBOCKER CHAMBERS
22 EAST 62D ST.

Consisting of office, waiting room, lavatory, wash room and large consulting room. To Rent for Term of Years
E. DE FOREST SIMMONS
Tel. 837 Plaza. 34 West 58th St., N. Y.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn's Best Bargain.

24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; ideal one-family, 7-room brick home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

LIBERAL TERMS.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 60th St. (opposite 22d Av. station), Brooklyn. Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 3 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

★ **Furnished Cottages** ★
LARCHMONT—MAMARONECK—RYE
FRED'K P. BOEHM,
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y.
Phone 500 Larchmont for Appointment.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Gentleman wishes to
Sell or Exchange
his palatial five story American basement
City Home
two doors from Riverside Drive in the lower 100th Streets for country or seashore property. What have you to offer? State full particulars. Address C 314 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

OCEAN TO RIVER

Property of two acres on Jersey Coast between Highland Beach and Navesink Beach. Sandy Hook boat trains 2 minutes from house. Garage and tennis court; flower and vegetable garden. Use of automobile for shopping. Bathing and fishing. House 12 rooms, handsomely furnished for owner's comfort. Ideal Summer home. Telephone Cort. 884.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Central Connecticut Farm

Midway Between Two Large Cities,

each 18 miles distant on fine automobile roads. There are 90 acres of fertile land under cultivation and a fine grove opposite the house. Sixteen acres are in apple and peach orchards, well drained. Good outbuildings for stock and crops and a farm house. Also a modern bungalow equipped with all home conveniences. The farm is convenient to market, only 15 minutes' drive to the centre of a city of 35,000 population. Good passenger and freight service on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Only 2 hours and 20 minutes from New York. No agents.

Address J. D.S., P. O.Box 262, Meriden, Conn.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN:

FOR RENT OR SALE.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses; also Farms. Reasonable prices.
THADDEUS CRANE. Tel. No. 1.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

53TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.

4 story high stoop modern house, b. p. ext. 19x100; 14 rooms, 5 baths. For sale cheap or rent. Herbert A. Sherman, 20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

FOR SALE.—Corner plot, 143d St. and Lenox av.; plot is 75x85; a moving picture theatre is built on the corner. For further particulars apply Owner, R 66 Times Annex.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Would lease or sell magnificent shorefront property on Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, completely furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen's club, sanitarium, or rest home. For further particulars address P 253 Times Downtown.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE; GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION, SOUND; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

At only $9,000, your terms, most attractive home in restricted section of Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 255 Rich Av., on 50-foot plot; open between 2 and 4 o'clock; caretaker.

Bungalows, $400 down; lots, $10 down; six miles above Manhattan; refined section; near station; booklet free. Rose, 9 West 45th St. Tel. 2728 Bryant.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, white; light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath, decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. "Water Front Bungalow," 137 Times Downtown.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all improvements and steam heat, in shade; near trolley; $2,600, $100 cash, $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Three-room bungalow for $700; artistic design, roomy, and well built, with large porch; pretty location; near trolley and harbor; easy terms. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

To Let, Furnished.—Large, new, elegant house, with two baths. Owner, 152 Livingston St., Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DENTIST'S OFFICE.—Will rent operating room with use of reception rooms, etc., in high-class professional building in the fortieth street; only with highest reference considered; immediate possession. R 126 Times.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Lessees wanted for magnificent large modern fireproof building; fully leased; showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 175 Times.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of loft to let, in modern building, with conveniences, 2 freight and 2 passenger elevator. L. J. Rosenzweig, 4th floor, 130 Lafayette St.

Sublet—Light loft, 12x10, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Larger part of nicely furnished office; private character; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 450.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

120 East 31st St.—Completely furnished apartment, 5 outside rooms; rent, $110 a month. Telephone 5217 Madison.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

IN FINE SUMMER APARTMENT.
I will sublet 6 all outside, well furnished, breezy rooms; 2 baths, 3 bedrooms; elevator; telephone, electricity, and hardwood floors; at $70 a month, to Sept. 15; occupancy April 15 or May 1st; sightly location, 5 minutes from Manhattan St. subway station; write who you are. Z 260 Times Annex.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

To sublet, furnished, for the Summer, unusually bright and airy apartment, seven all outside rooms; reasonable rent. 451 West End Av. Apartment 2E.

94th, 178 West.—Six-room apartment, artistically furnished; piano, silver, linen; convenient to all cars; one flight. M. Garrett.

118th St., 610 West. (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

47th, 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Select two-room-and-bath suites; extremely reasonable; special monthly rates.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

617 West 113th.—Six outside rooms, completely furnished; piano; reasonable. Inquire Superintendent.

95th, 880 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

86TH STREET, 52 TO 56 WEST.
Two and three rooms and bath, kitchenette apartments; steam heat, electric light, shower baths, and all improvements; rents $40 to $45.
A. A. HAGEMAN, 67 West 36th St.

5 LARGE	ROOMS	$55-$60
6 LIGHT		$60-$70
7 CORNER		$80-$85

40 Morningside Av., N. E. Cor. W. 118th St. 3 min. 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. 'L.'

7TH AV., NO. 2,424, NEAR 141ST ST.
High-class elevator house.
Four rooms, $30; six rooms, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

284-288 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements; at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

THE CLEBURNE.
West End Av., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 rooms; 3, 4 baths.

Non-housekeeping apts., Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate. 794 West End Av.

56th St., 50 West.—Bachelor apartments; also studio, unfurnished.

Bronx.

Caldwell Av., 853, Catherine Apartments.—Seven all outside rooms; modern improvements; electric lights, heat, telephones; newly renovated; select neighborhood; 161st St., 3d Av.; "L," Subway station block; rents, $33-$36.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Six large, elegant rooms, overlooking Hudson; coolest point in city; liberal concessions. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive.

One, two rooms, bath, April-October, near 62d St., Park Av., furnished or unfurnished. R 141 Times.

Unfurnished.

6 light rooms, bath, elevator, Columbus, 72d, Riverside, 110th Sts., 12-18 months; $50. Behan, 2,762 Broadway.

CHAUFFEURS.

Expert and reliable chauffeurs obtained through the want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant. —Advt.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

OCEAN TO RIVER

Property of two acres on Jersey Coast between Highland Beach and Navesink Beach. Sandy Hook boat trains 2 minutes from house. Garage and tennis court; flower and vegetable garden. Use of automobile for shopping. Bathing and fishing. House 12 rooms, handsomely furnished for owner's comfort. Ideal Summer home. Telephone Cort. 884.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Central Connecticut Farm

Midway Between Two Large Cities,

each 18 miles distant on fine automobile roads. There are 90 acres of fertile land under cultivation and a fine grove opposite the house. Sixteen acres are in apple and peach orchards, well drained. Good outbuildings for stock and crops and a farm house. Also a modern bungalow equipped with all home conveniences. The farm is convenient to market, only 15 minutes' drive to the centre of a city of 35,000 population. Good passenger and freight service on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Only 2 hours and 20 minutes from New York. No agents.

Address J. D.S., P. O.Box 262, Meriden, Conn.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN:

FOR RENT OR SALE.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses; also Farms. Reasonable prices.
THADDEUS CRANE. Tel. No. 1.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

53TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.

4 story high stoop modern house, b. p. ext. 19x100; 14 rooms, 5 baths. For sale cheap or rent. Herbert A. Sherman, 20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

FOR SALE.—Corner plot, 143d St. and Lenox av.; plot is 75x85; a moving picture theatre is built on the corner. For further particulars apply Owner, R 66 Times Annex.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Would lease or sell magnificent shorefront property on Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, completely furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen's club, sanitarium, or rest home. For further particulars address P 253 Times Downtown.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE; GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION, SOUND; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

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FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mount Pocono, Penn.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARFIELD PLACE, 264, (PARK SLOPE, AT 8TH AV.)—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE HOUSE. HARDWOOD FLOOR AND TRIM; ELECTRICITY; EQUITY, $5,000. TELEPHONE 3844 SOUTH, OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by Banking Department State of New York to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, N. J., at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside, and Palisades Park, N. J., at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department and are offered at real sacrifice prices. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair, N. J.—A fine house, nine rooms and bath; plenty of shade; on Inwood Av., near the Upper Montclair Station; for sale or rent; immediate occupancy. Address Owner, Box 442, Oradell, N. J.

CHICKEN FARM; 10 acres; house; all improvements; barn, garage, hen house, wagons; 80 foot chicken house, 400 chickens; full equipment; incubators; Hoover's oat sprouter. Owner, R. F. D. 3, Somerville, N. J.

Bayonne.—Modern private dwelling, 7 rooms; all improvements; in excellent condition; fine location; convenient trolleys and trains; occupied by owner, who is leaving city. H. J. Peck, 107 Wall St., New York.

Nutley, N. J.—Near station; two modern houses in complete order; ten living rooms, two bathrooms; electricity and gas. Particulars of Owner, 7 East 80th St., New York City.

$300 buys new six-room house; elegantly located; every modern improvement; large plot; $3,900; terms to suit. Hallberg, opposite station, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

FORCED TO SELL.—$1,500 plot 50x150 feet, $800; easy terms; in Orange Mountains; 30 minutes to New York. Grady, Room 802, 41 Park Row; tel. 8214 Cortlandt.

Commuting farms, acre up; convenient to station; express service; Erie main line; bargains; $3,700 up. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Mountain Lakes—Furnished houses for rent. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av.; desirable large, small rooms; private bath.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large rooms with private bath; also small rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; excellent table, refined surroundings; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Adjoining rooms; also other rooms; quiet home atmosphere; reasonable.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Parlor floor suite; southern exposure; small, large rooms, bath; references.

58TH, 308 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot, cold water; meals optional; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home with refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electricity; Southern cooking.

70TH, 200 WEST. (Overlooking Broadway.)—Large front room; running water; twin beds; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Newly decorated room, single or double; running water; references.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

73D, 260 WEST.—Elegant, artistic home, place of exceptional excellence; third floor; single rooms, adjoining bath; $8 to $10; with or without board; table guests solicited; inspection invited.

75TH, 24 WEST.—Exceptional rooms and table; homelike; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; electricity; excellent table. Telephone 8017 Columbus.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms, bath; exceptional board; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive front parlor alcove, water; other rooms; reasonable; telephone.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

West Side.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Handsome double, single rooms; well-appointed house; excellent table.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room; southern exposure; home cooking; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; home cooking; Summer rates.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D, 188 WEST.—Large light rooms; private house; all conveniences; table guests; reasonable.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

96TH, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; also single; board optional.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, exceptional table, $12-$30 per week.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

115TH, (corner Manhattan Av.)—Near beautiful Morningside Park, block west of elevated station; family hotel, cosy rooms, good board; pleasant surroundings; real home, especially for young people. Telephone 4021 Morningside.

142D, 516 WEST.—Large front room; board; telephone; convenient Subway and "L."

149TH, 544 WEST. (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms, $20 up, social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

HAMILTON PLACE, 61.—Attractive home, congenial surroundings; refined couple or two, three gentlemen; conveniences. Apartment 4, Broadway Subway, 137th St.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant connecting rooms, overlooking Hudson; excellent board; $10 and $15 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847. (153d.)—Double furnished room; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6838.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Roelnson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
" 30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

18TH, 114 EAST. (Arnold.)—Rooms, $2.75 up; excellent location; southern exposure; near Gramercy.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with piano; sunny square room; single room; references.

45TH, 27 EAST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; electricity; steam heat; phone.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Physician's private residence; select room; single and suite; private bath; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

West Side.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone; select house; references.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelors; hot-water plant; electricity; references.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; quiet.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Desirable, clean, large second and third story front; modern conveniences.

57TH ST, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; electricity, telephone, elevator; references. Keen.

57TH, 100 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Suite, running water; elevator apartment; also 2 large rooms. Sewell.

64TH ST, 147 WEST.—Front parlors, one flight up; $5 and $6; all conveniences.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 3655.

66TH ST., (65 Central Park West.)—Near subway; elevator, electricity; $5-$10. Bartlett.

68TH ST, 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, single; perfectly kept house; moderate; references.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; all conveniences; private house.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7684.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST ST, 66 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; alcove; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room; private bath, kitchenette; front parlor, suitable professionals.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 302 WEST.—Elegant, large room; private bath; small room; board; phone.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Large room, private bath; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Second floor front, private bath; electric light. Schuyler 8675; reference.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Room, private bath; room, adjoining bath; private residence.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 205 WEST.—High class, large front suite; kitchenette; service included; permanent; $50.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

78TH ST, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, adjoining bath; refined surroundings; $4 up; board optional.

78TH, 212 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; gentlemen preferred; reasonable.

79TH ST, 202 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, bath; $12. 2859 Schuyler. Harvey.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Apartment, large corner room, overlooking Broadway; suitable couple. Vollum.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen, nicely furnished, medium room, modern conveniences; $5; references.

80TH, 306 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)—Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

West Side.

82D, 141 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, two front and back parlor, single or en suite; telephone; American family; independent entrance; breakfast optional. Phone 6799 Schuyler.

82D, 61 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable doctor, dentist; other rooms; running water.

82D, 53 WEST.—Back parlor, single, double; telephone; private family; running water.

84TH, 33 WEST.
Medium, large rooms, some with baths.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; meals optional; French cooking.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Parlor floor, 3 rooms, kitchenette; other rooms; steam, electricity.

90TH

FAVORS SORTING OUT NEW-MADE CONVICTS

Council Backs Scheme to Study Prisoners at Sing Sing Before Final Assignment.

HEALTH CHIEFLY AIMED AT

Would Put Sick, Sub-Normal, and Insane Into Hospitals—Ambitious Plans for Convict Aid.

Definite plans for converting Sing Sing into a receiving and distributing station for all State prisoners were announced yesterday by Thomas Mott Osborne at the rooms of the New York State Prison Council, 605 Madison Avenue. At the same time Mr. Osborne outlined the purposes of the council, organized to carry on practical prison work. Mr. Osborne is President, and the Vice Presidents are George W. Wickersham, Dr. Walter B. James, President of the Academy of Medicine, and Miss Alice Preston.

The scheme for making Sing Sing a receiving station was worked out originally by the Hygiene Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, whose report is now in the hands of Dr. James for study and amplification. Dr. James has called medical and scientific experts to consult with him, and the collaborators expect soon to announce a complete plan through which the idea may be put to use.

"The best thought in the city," said Mr. Osborne yesterday, "is being employed to work out the idea of converting Sing Sing into a receiving and distributing station. Before any definite proposal for action is made we shall have a scientific scheme, not a theory."

Would Sort Out the Sick.

Summed up, the scheme is to equip Sing Sing with modern hospitals and laboratories, a gymnasium, dormitories, and a staff of medical men. Every man sentenced to prison will go first to Sing Sing for rigid physical and mental examination. If he is found to have a curable disease he will be put into the proper hospital at Sing Sing and treated until restored to health. If he is subnormal or reduced in body or mind by drugs or alcohol, he will have physical training to make him normal. Any insane or incurable prisoner will be sent to the hospital or asylum provided by the State for such patients. Tubercular prisoners will be sent to the institutions set apart for them. Normal prisoners will be sent to one or another of the State prisons, as will those cured of disease.

A feature of the plan to commend it to the Legislature, its supporters think, is that it will cost little, especially when it is remembered that the State contemplates building a new prison. According to Mr. Osborne, the buildings at Sing Sing could easily be remodeled and equipment obtained with small outlay. Furthermore, Mr. Osborne said, private contributors had promised to pay for those features that may not appeal to the Legislature.

Fear Towner and Sage Bills.

If the plan is to be adopted, however, the Legislature must drop the Towner and Sage bills, which continue Sing Sing as an industrial prison. The supporters of the receiving station idea strongly oppose these bills, as a backset to prison reform.

Mr. Osborne opposes Sing Sing as an industrial prison, even if provision is made there for the receiving station idea. He thinks both the industrial and the receiving prison would suffer if run within the same walls.

The Towner bill is especially objectionable to the Prison Council, and a telegram was sent to the Governor last Friday protesting that to enact this bill would "tend to delay putting New York prisons on a modern scientific basis."

Concerning the Prison Council, announcement was made yesterday of its history and work. It was organized by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Adolph Lewisohn is President, on July 3, 1915, and was incorporated as a distinct organization on Jan. 15, 1916, the national body turning over to it "the improvement of conditions and methods in the establishment, construction, conduct, and control of prisons and reformatories in the State of New York and in New York City."

Help Prisoners to Help Themselves.

"The theory of the council," Mr. Osborne said, "is to help prisoners as the prisoners themselves would be helped. Other organizations seem to follow a policy of helping prisoners according to the ideas of the helpers, whether the prisoners want to be helped that way or not. We intend to go into the prisons, find out what the prisoners want, and co-operate with them in helping themselves. We are, therefore, what you might call the outside assistants of the Mutual Welfare League.

"The work of the Committee on Prisoners' Families, for example, will not help the family of Convict No. 79, but will go to Inmate John Smith, find out from him that his wife and children are in need, and then go to Mrs. John Smith and help her as friends of her husband. There will be no superior Lady Bountiful generosity, but co-operative assistance. The Committee on Families has employed a scientific social worker who will be in charge of the actual work."

The Committee on Employment, it was also announced, has engaged Martin T. Loonan, an ex-convict, as its employment agent. It will be his duty to find out while a man is in prison what he can do, to note in advance the day of his release, and to provide him with employment as soon as he gets out. Loonan has been doing this work in Auburn for six months, and, according to reports, has put forty men into good places. He has begun here by writing to employers to learn who will accept ex-convict labor. Mr. Osborne said he had been encouraged by the replies. He called attention to one letter, however, from an employer who said that he would be glad to hire ex-convicts if the police would let the men alone. The employer complained that he had given a job to one man, who had done his work creditably until the police, for no reason, suddenly dragged him from his desk.

"I want to say in this connection," Mr. Osborne put in, "that Commissioner Woods has done all he can to give the ex-convict a chance."

Labor Unions Promise Aid.

Loonan has communicated with labor unions, and has their promise to admit to membership any man recommended by the Mutual Welfare League.

Branches of the Council have been organized in Buffalo and Rochester.

The Directors are: George W. Wickersham, Francis Lynde Stetson, Judge William H. Wadhams, Robert S. Brewster, Dr. Walter B. James, Arnold W. Brunner, Adolph Lewisohn, Thomas Mott Osborne, Dr. Hugh Auchincloss, Professor James C. Egbert, George W. Kirchwey, James Byrne, F. W. Goetze, J. J. Manning, and Professor E. Stagg Whitin. The Secretary is Phillips B. Robinson, and the Treasurer is Reginald Fincke.

Mr. Osborne spoke yesterday to the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall. He told what efforts he had made at prison reform, and what he expected to do "if the politicians" would let him.

WOULD TRY OSBORNE APRIL 12

Weeks to Oppose Today Dismissal of Immorality Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 9.—When Counsel for Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, appears before Justice Platt tomorrow morning to argue a motion to strike out the sixth count in the neglect of duty indictment, charging immorality against Mr. Osborne, District Attorney Weeks, it was learned today, would oppose him. Assistant District Attorney Fallon said he would raise the point that a similar motion was made before and denied by Justice Morschauser, when Mr. Osborne moved to dismiss the indictment. The only new feature of the motion now, he said, was that the former Sing Sing Prison chief had raised the point that his constitutional rights had been invaded.

The prosecutor will urge Judge Platt to set next Wednesday as the date of trial of Mr. Osborne. He will also apply for fifty writs of habeas corpus to get convicts from Sing Sing and other persons to testify against Mr. Osborne. It has been said that some of these inmates have been intimidated by threats that if they testified against the former Warden they would not be paroled.

Churches Observe Prison Sunday.

Yesterday was "prison Sunday" in many churches and synagogues of the city. A call, issued by the National Committee on Prisons, of which Adolf Lewisohn is President, to more than 25,000 ministers and rabbis throughout the country, had asked them to wage a campaign to reform present prison systems and that the action be along three lines—ministering within the prison nearest them, helping to keep a right environment about the released convict who tried to "make good," and implanting in the minds of their parishioners a forbearing attitude toward prisoners. The committee reported that much progress had been made yesterday.

SUBWAY STRIKERS VOTE TO HOLD OUT

But Contractors Plan to Resume Work Today and Say Their Men Will Return.

POLICE GUARD AT MEETING

Strikers Assert Employers Sent Agents to the Gathering to Precipitate a Riot.

A person whose identity was not disclosed telephoned to the Police Department that "there would probably be trouble" at a meeting of subway strikers held yesterday morning at the headquarters of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union at 206 and 208 East 128th Street. Detective Lieutenant Joseph Quinn of the Third Branch accordingly assigned Detectives Hugh Cassidy and Edward Conroy of his force to attend the meeting. Captain James Savage of the East 126th Street Police Station and a policeman also went to the labor hall.

The unexpected arrival of these men attracted excited comment from the 1,200 strikers who had gathered to listen to speeches by their leaders. Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Central Federated Union and for the Tunnel and Subway Workers, told newspaper men that he had been informed that five men, posing as strikers, had been sent to the meeting by three contractors to start the trouble in anticipation of which the detectives and policemen had been hurried to the hall.

Attorney Sullivan held a consultation with Secretary Michael Carraher of the union and with other labor chiefs, and several men were detailed to make a quiet search for the alleged would-be disturbers. No trouble developing, the detectives and policemen left the labor headquarters, but it was later asserted by Mr. Sullivan that the five men had been rounded up and had confessed being agents of the contractors. They had been found, Mr. Sullivan said, after efforts had been made in several parts of the meeting room to commence arguments.

"My only source of information, of course, was the five men, and I am not taking any responsibility for their statements," Mr. Sullivan said. "They told me they had been sent to the meeting by the Cranford Company, by Frederick L. Cranford, Inc., and by the Degnon Contracting Company."

C. A. Angell of the Cranford Company and officials of the other contracting companies, emphatically denied that any men employed by them had gone to the meeting either as spies or to stir up a fight.

"There is absolutely no truth in the alleged stories told by the five men," said Mr. Angell. "And certainly not as far as affecting my company."

As far as any one who could not speak Italian was concerned, and who could only judge by appearances, the meeting yesterday was enthusiastic and there was nothing to indicate that the men were discouraged by the situation. A vote was taken as to what the action would be this morning, when, as announced by the contractors, work on all the sections of the subways was to be resumed. It was unanimously decided, according to Mr. Sullivan, that none of the members of the organization would return to their places until their demands had been met.

It was reported that special attention would be paid by the union to the Cranford Company, because of the prominence of Mr. Angell in the negotiations that resulted in a break with the contractors on last Saturday. Members of the labor organization asserted that the Cranford Company would find itself with even fewer men than it had had before, and that none of the other contractors would be able to make good their intention of resuming operations this morning.

"They are bluffing, and they know it," a labor official asserted. "In any event, the next few days will show just what the situation is. The contractors do not need to take any precautions against trouble, because the union members do not intend to start any."

John F. O'Rourke of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, which is building the tunnels under the East River, announced last night that he intended to resume work this morning with the rest. He did not anticipate any attempt by the strikers to "dynamite the tunnels" or to try any sort of violence whatever, he said. He said a few days more would see the strikers only too glad to return to their places and that the latter would not jeopardize their chances of work by causing any more trouble than had already resulted from the efforts of agitators.

Organizer Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor, to whose office Mr. O'Rourke had sent a letter asking the American Federation of Labor to exert its authority in compelling the Compressed Air Workers to live up to their contract with the contracting company, said last evening that he had forwarded the letter to President Samuel Gompers of the federation at Washington. He said he could not comment on the situation until he had received instructions from Washington.

ENGINEER KILLS ASSAILANT.

Row in Atlantic City Over a Pile of Ashes Ends in Stabbing.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 9.—Vernon Lewis is dead and Nicholas Deray is locked up in the city jail charged with murder as a result of a fight between the two men this morning. Deray, who was engineer at the Hotel Overbrook, destroyed by a fire a short time ago, has since been employed as engineer at the Grand Atlantic Hotel, on South Virginia Avenue. Lewis was one of the firemen. There was a pile of ashes in the alley this morning and Deray told Lewis to remove it. He refused.

Deray went on with his work, but Lewis, who was in belligerent mood, kept following Deray around, grumbling about the ashes. Finally Lewis leaped upon him and bore him to the floor. He had his hands at the throat of the engineer when Deray took a small knife from his pocket and plunged it into his antagonist. The blade struck Lewis just above the heart. He died while being taken to the hospital. Deray was arrested.

BAFF GUNMEN MAY WEAKEN.

Swann Expects They Will Reveal the Men Higher Up.

With Giuseppe Arichiello, one of the gunmen who shot Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, convicted of murder in the first degree, the District Attorney now looks for the "break" which will put him on the trail of the men higher up who contributed $4,500 to have the poultry merchant assassinated. Although all of the men thus far arrested in connection with the Baff murder, including Arichiello, have persistently denied any knowledge of the "men higher up," the District Attorney feels certain that at least one, and possibly all of them, would reveal the identity of these persons if they only dared.

Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the murder squad to the West Washington Market on the day that Baff was killed, will be put on trial today before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Like Arichiello, he is charged with murder in the first degree. From him, too, the District Attorney's office has obtained a confession of guilt that will be used against him. According to this confession, he received $75 for the part he played in the murder expedition.

By far the most intelligent of the four men who have been indicted for the Baff murder, Ferrara is expected to put up a stubborn fight for his life. He will be defended by Caesar Barra, and Assistant District Attorney O'Malley will prosecute. When the case against Ferrara is disposed of there will be two left to try—Joseph Zafarone and his brother, Antonio Zafarone, who were the "lookout" men in the murder plot.

Either Frank Ferrara or from one of the Zafarone brothers District Attorney Swann expects before many days to obtain the information that will enable him to discover the real instigators of the Baff murder. It has been his theory that Baff was killed by the order of a group of poultry competitors whom he was undercutting and whose business he was ruining. According to the story told by Arichiello, there were no men "higher up" other than Ippolito Greco, the Harlem saloon keeper, and Antonio Cardinale, the chicken dealer, who is now a Corporal in the Italian Army.

District Attorney Swann is of the opinion that Arichiello may not have been admitted to the confidence of those who were moving in the inner circle of the conspiracy. He was just a hired gunman paid by Greco to "do a job," and he did it.

But Ferrara and the Zafarone brothers are men of a different type. If they did lend themselves to the Baff conspiracy they did so, according to the District Attorney, with the full knowledge of all persons concerned, from the "men higher up to the men lower down." They are men who would instinctively insist upon such knowledge for self-preservation. Now that Arichiello has nothing but the electric chair before him, the District Attorney believes the others who were indicted with him will endeavor to save themselves from a similar fate by revealing everything they know of the Baff murder plot, including the identity of those men who purchased the poultryman's death.

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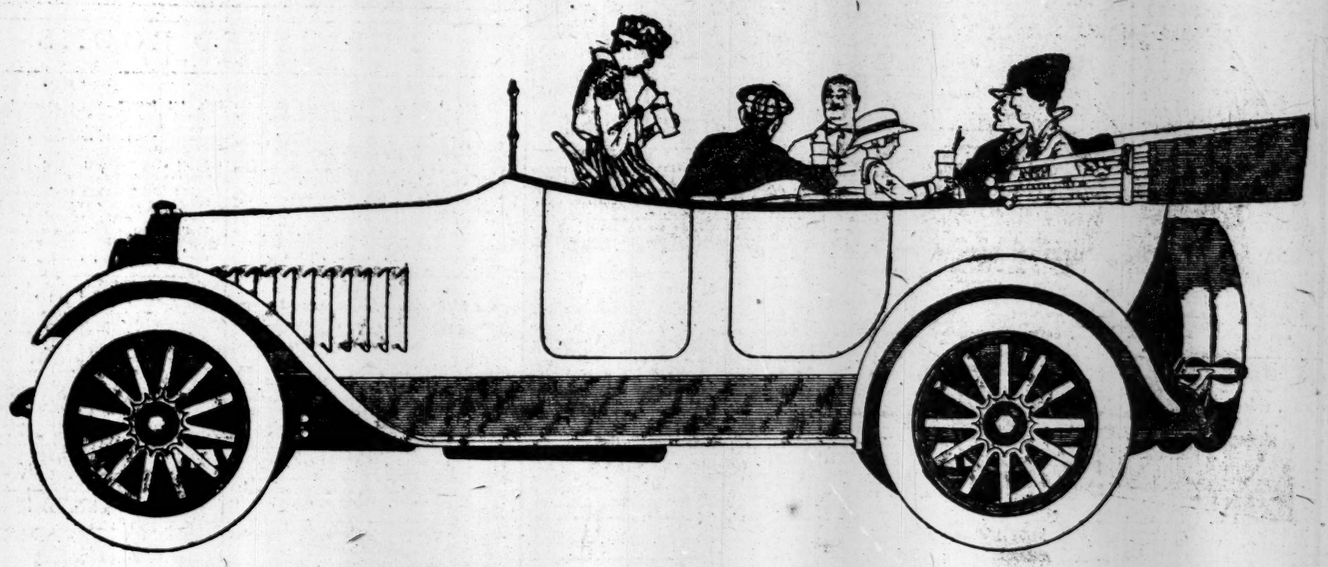

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